

NEWS SUMMARY

Inquiry demand for Scots prisons

A royal commission of inquiry should be set up into the Scottish prison system, according to a report published yesterday by the Scottish Council for Civil Liberties.

The council says a "terrifying inertia" over change and a failure to act by politicians was responsible for too many people being sent to prison in Scotland.

The report comes after violence and demonstrations by prisoners in four Scottish jails. The council suggests that a commission should look at the conduct of the courts, the effects of sentencing policy and the alternatives to prison.

It recommends a general one-off amnesty for prisoners serving less than two years.

Pigeon massacre

Police are hunting the killers of more than 70 pigeons battered and stamped to death while their owner was taking his daughter to hospital.

Mr Roy Snook returned to carnage in the left where he kept his collection of 100 birds, worth £8,000. Seventy-three were dead, some with heads stamped flat and others from injuries caused by a stick.

"Even the babies had been killed in their nests," said Mr Snook, a machine operator, of Rookery Lane, Swallowcliffe, Wiltshire.

Waiter killed

Police launched a murder hunt yesterday after a waiter was stabbed to death as he left the Indian restaurant where he worked.

Mr Abdul Sattar was attacked by two men outside the Fleet restaurant in Fleet Road, Hampstead, north-west London late on Sunday evening but managed to stagger back inside.

He was taken to the Royal Free Hospital where he died. Mr Sattar, of Penthurst House, Queens Crescent, Kentish Town, north-west London, was aged about 40.

Sellafield challenge

A Greenpeace ship left Dublin yesterday to try to block the pipeline from the Sellafield nuclear reprocessing plant in Cumbria into the Irish sea.

The Sirius is due to reach Cumbria next weekend. The operation is part of the group's campaign to close the plant. It claims the pipeline is discharging more than two million gallons of radioactive waste daily.

Officer improves

An RUC officer regained consciousness yesterday after being beaten by a mob after shots were fired at a restaurant at Castlewellan, Co Down, on Saturday night.

The man, a full time reservist who suffered serious head injuries and later fell into a coma, is understood to be related to a former UDR soldier, Charles Watson, aged 35, shot dead by the IRA at his home at Clough, near Castlewellan, on Friday.

The officer's personal issue gun was missing after the incident.

New case on Nazis

Information which could lead to the prosecution of alleged Nazi war criminals living in Britain is to be presented to the Home Office.

Details are still being gathered by the Simon Wiesenthal Centre in Los Angeles which, earlier this year, sent representatives to London to try to persuade Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, to prosecute up to 17 Nazis still free in this country.

Leaders of the delegation spoke of the possibility of extraditing the men to Israel.

Soviet 'bug' found

Royal Navy experts were yesterday waiting to examine a Soviet sonar device washed up on the Northern Ireland coast.

The metre-long buoy drifted ashore at Ballywalter, Co Down. Army bomb disposal experts examined it and took it to Lisburn, Co Antrim, from where it was being shipped to Rosyth, Scotland.

The Ministry of Defence in London said the description of the buoy suggested it was of a type used by Russia to monitor submarine movements.

Mergers cast doubts on truck industry

By Daniel Ward
Motor Industry Correspondent

The long term future of the British heavy truck industry could be threatened by recent mergers involving Ford and Leyland, it was claimed yesterday.

Mr Arthur Way, editor of the Economist Intelligence Unit, said that mergers between Ford and Iveco and Leyland and DAF could mean that "by 1992 we might not have a heavy truck industry in Britain because the new bigger

trucks will probably be built on the Continent".

Mr Way told *The Business Programme* on Channel 4 that the Leyland management was playing second fiddle to DAF's management and, although Ford and Iveco, an Italian company, had equal shares in their joint operation, Ford had no share of Iveco's continental business.

His comments highlighted speculation that DAF will replace the heavier Leyland trucks with its own models and concentrate production in Holland and Belgium.

The mergers had safeguarded the short-term future of the companies but it had also brought about more intense competition at the top of the UK truck market.

Leyland-DAF led the heavy truck sector in the first four months of this year with sales of 4,266 trucks representing a 22.3 per cent share of the market. Iveco-Ford did almost as well, selling 4,222 vehicles for a 22.03 per cent share.

Fears that competition for the position of market leader would revive the previously

disastrous discounting war have been allayed by executives.

Mr Chris Thornycroft-Smith, marketing director at Leyland-DAF, said: "We would like to be number one in our first year but our objective is to be a profitable organization".

Dr Felice Cantarocca, chairman of Iveco-Ford, said: "We have to market trucks not market shares". No UK truck manufacturer was profitable in Britain but Iveco-Ford had taken a long term view. The company lost £25 million in

its first six months of operation because of heavy initial costs and the reorganization of its dealer network.

Dr Cantarocca declined to make a profit forecast for 1987 but he said the intention was to break even. Leyland-DAF claimed it would be profitable from the start of operations but this had to be set against Leyland losses that reached £500,000 a week in 1986.

Both companies expect their market share, backed by an encouraging number of forward orders, to improve to about 23 per cent.

China factor upsets unions

The American owners of the troubled Caterpillar plant near Glasgow were yesterday accused of an "appalling piece of deception" after it was revealed that the company plans to invest in China.

Caterpillar announced in January that it was closing its Scottish factory at Uddingston, with the loss of 1,200 jobs, because of spare manufacturing capacity world-wide. But a telex referring to plans for the development of two existing plants in China as well as the construction of 10 new factories was leaked to Mr John Brannan, a union leader at the Uddingston plant, on Sunday.

He said he was horrified. It is claimed that four of the plants will produce tractors and parts now manufactured in Scotland.

Mr Laurence McGarry, chairman of a working party set up to find a buyer for the plant, said it appeared that the company was guilty of an "appalling piece of deception".

But the company said: "The deal with China is basically a transfer of technology. They will be making a machine that we no longer make at Uddingston and which has been superseded by another. There definitely will be no equipment transferred from Uddingston to China."

The Scottish Office said it would investigate developments.

Caterpillar is scheduled to begin a phased closure of the plant in October and has guaranteed that there will be no compulsory redundancies before then. The move was agreed after the workforce called off its occupation of the factory, staged to protest at the closure, after 103 days.

An attempt to find an alternative use for the plant has so far proved unsuccessful although recent developments suggest that it could have a future as a manufacturing plant for American-designed helicopters, but Caterpillar says it knows nothing of the plan.

Vault plan for Covent Garden

By Christopher Warman
Property Correspondent

A proposal to redevelop parts of Covent Garden, London, has been amended after objections from Westminster council and other bodies, including 5,300 visitors to an exhibition on the proposals held last autumn.

The changes include the reinstating of the barrel vault to Barry's Floral Hall, which was destroyed by fire in 1956. That would give more space than does the present makeshift wooden cornice, allowing room for more eating places, for example. A stone tower is another amendment to make sure that plans for the corner of Bow Street and Russell Street are in keeping with the surroundings.

Westminster City Council's planning committee decided in February to consider the project in principle, but deferred a decision on it so that advice could be taken on conservation and design issues and to decide whether commercial developments were the only means of improving the Royal Opera House.

In the past three months, the Royal Opera House's architects, Jeremy Dixon, have held detailed discussions with the Director of Planning and Transportation, the Royal Fine Art Commission and English Heritage.

The Covent Garden Community Association and the Residents' and Tenants' Association say the area is under threat from many speculative commercial developments, including that of the Royal Opera House.

English Heritage is preparing a publicity campaign to warn owners and developers of the threat of theft of the contents of historic buildings.

Patients sent home early because of health cuts

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

Patients are being readmitted to hospital after being sent home too early, junior doctors claimed yesterday.

Continuing their dispute with the Government, they said that patients undergoing routine operations for conditions such as varicose veins and hernias are often readmitted days later with secondary bleeding or infections.

The chairman of seven regional junior doctor committees said financial pressures to cut lengths of stay in hospital meant that more people could be treated, but many of these were patients taking up scarce NHS beds for the second time.

At a press conference held in London yesterday, the chairman, who first voiced their concern in a letter to *The Times* last week, argued that government statistics on the national health service have been deceptive.

Mr Iain Hutchison, chairman of North East Thames junior hospital doctors, disputed Mrs Thatcher's claims that the Tories had increased spending on the NHS and reduced waiting lists.

Although the Conservatives had admitted that a 2 per cent real increase in resources was needed to cover demographic growth and technological advancements, the Government had achieved this in only one of the past eight years.

Mr Hutchison, who has challenged Mrs Thatcher to a television debate on the issue, also questioned the Government's claim that waiting lists had gone down by 60,000 since 1979.

Since then, day cases had been excluded from the figures and a cull of waiting lists in

1984, where patients who had died were removed from the list, had reduced lists by an estimated 10 per cent.

Patients who could be working were waiting for two or three years for operations. Nurses were doing domestic duties, and operating lists were being cancelled due to shortages of staff or simply to achieve financial savings.

Dr Robert Hughes, chairman of the South West Thames junior doctors, said that junior doctors were constantly fighting to find beds. "You look around wards trying to find someone who might be able to go home immediately."

After the person was sent home they invariably suffered infections or flare-ups of partly treated diseases such as pneumonia.

Mr Hutchison cited a case where a woman developed blood poisoning after being treated for kidney stones at the Middlesex hospital, London. She was then due to go into St Thomas's hospital to have the kidney stones removed.

She was not given an appointment at St Thomas's for nine months but by then the kidney stone had grown too large to be treated so she had to be readmitted to the Middlesex, to repeat the procedure.

In a reply to the junior doctors' letter in *The Times*, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, accused the doctors themselves of giving a distorted picture of the NHS.

"It is a pity that the NHS should be so falsely denigrated by a group claiming to be custodians of health care."

Labour plans, page 5.



Mr Iain Hutchison (foreground) with other doctors in dispute with the Government over its record on health provision. They are (back row) Mr Paul Holder (left), Dr Robert Hughes, Dr Richard Sills (centre) and Dr Ruth Gilbert. (Photograph: John Rogers)

Child waited months for transplant

A girl aged 11 had to wait four months for a heart-lung transplant because of an acute shortage of donor organs, it was claimed yesterday.

Professor Magdi Yacoub eventually carried out the three-hour operation at the weekend.

Helene Cuszek, from Montpellier, France, who had been dying of a progressive lung disease, was conscious yesterday and her condition was stable.

Brompton Hospital, London, said the girl had been waiting for treatment in England since January.

BMA supports review of discipline rules

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

The British Medical Association has welcomed moves by the General Medical Council to set up a review of the doctors' disciplinary system.

However, the council is unlikely to recommend an extension of the system to tackle less serious cases of incompetence which the association has consistently pressed for.

A sub-committee of the council has now been appointed to "review the existing procedure for disciplinary cases in which it is alleged that a doctor has seriously ne-

glected or disregarded their professional responsibilities". The working party, set up after a sharp increase in cases referred to the council will look at all aspects of complaints against general practitioners and hospital doctors.

A total of 59 cases were referred in 1986, compared with 26 in 1983.

Dr Brian Lewis, a member of the council who is also chairman of the BMA's GMC working party, said yesterday that the review would concentrate on trying to speed up procedures.

Gang link in murder hunt

By Andrew Morgan

A gang known as the Yardies may have carried out its first London killing with the murder over the weekend of a man from north London.

Mr Michael St George Williams, aged 31, from Stoke Newington, was found slumped over the steering wheel of his car in Stamford Hill with gunshot wounds to his back. There were no witnesses.

The Yardies take their name from a dock area in Kingston, Jamaica, and are believed to have established a ring of drug dealing, prostitution and protection in London after being ousted from the West Indies three years ago.

Members of the gang wear distinctive short hair and are thought to have moved in on the territory of established criminal gangs in London. They are believed to be behind several stabbings, but police suspect that the murder of Mr Williams, who left Jamaica when he was three, could be their first killing.

"The 'established' Jamaican factions controlling rackets over here are scared to death of the Yardies. They are hard men, much more savage than the American Mafia", Det Sgt Brian James said. "We have no firm evidence but we have strong suspicions that the killing could be related to a

dispute between the factions."

Mr Williams had convictions for minor drugs offences but, as yet, there is no hard evidence to link him with any criminal group. However, his lifestyle was apparently at odds with the earnings from his job as a street trader.

Police say that his income from such work could not account for his possessions which, until three weeks ago, included a dark blue Porsche.

Mr Williams was believed to have had up to 10 children by six different women who are all being questioned by the police. The murder weapon has not been found.

Church is divided over suffering children

By Ruth Gledhill

The Church of England is divided over whether children should be banned from church services, a spokesman said last night.

But most older members of the church enjoy having young families around them, even if they do make a lot of noise, the spokesman added.

The church was replying to a call by the Methodist minister, Lord Soper, to ban young children from church services.

Speaking in an interview on BBC radio Lord Soper, aged 84, said: "I think the point at issue is that these children

gain nothing at an early age. They don't understand what is going on and they interrupt the devotions of those who are there, particularly by squawking."

Lord Soper was echoing the views of some but by no means all bishops in the Church of England, a Church House spokesman said.

"I find that the older people get the more they want to have young families around them in church. Young mothers are attracted to churches where they do not have to worry if the child cries," he added.

Electricians head for clash with TUC

By Roland Rudd

The electricians' union is set to defy the TUC's ruling on "single union" agreements with employers.

It was instructed last month by the inter-union disputes procedure to end its single union agreement with a Japanese factory in South Wales, Yuasa Battery.

The Transport and General Workers' Union had complained that the electricians

had poached their members.

Now Mr Wyn Bevan, the electricians' leader in Wales, is about to re-sign the single union agreement, although the union adhered to the TUC's requirement to exclude from its membership all Yuasa's employees for an eight-week cooling off period.

The electricians have also told the TUC that if it rules in favour of the transport union again next Thursday, when

the inter-union disputes procedure will consider their latest single union agreement with Orion Electric, they will refuse to annul the agreement.

Mr Bevan has accused his union detractors of a "touch of sour grapes".

He points to two recent cases in South Wales which showed how at least on one occasion the transport union, the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the General and Municipal Workers all com-

peted for single union agreements, although not all would agree to a no-strike clause.

Mr Ron Todd, general secretary of the transport workers' union, and a close ally of Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, has intervened to try to avert further friction.

Under Mr Todd's plan the electricians would be instructed by the TUC not to sign their latest single union agreement pending a meeting with all the unions concerned.

North-south divide

Cash needed for fight back

By John Spicer, Employment Affairs Correspondent

Six towns found to have Britain's highest job-creating potential grew with huge injections of government money, which attracted private investment, researchers say.

The job "honeypots" of Milton Keynes, Basingstoke, Peterborough, Huntingdon, Telford and Bracknell expanded their employment by an average of 20 per cent for men and 40 per cent for women in the 1970s, in spite of the recession, they add.

By contrast 23 other places, identified in the study as "distressing areas" have been the victims of the recession and the collapse of manufacturing industry.

Yet many of the towns that have suffered, in Scotland, the Midlands, and the north of England, have plans to fight back, and public funds could help the rescue work, they suggest.

Professor John Goddard and Mr Mike Coombes, of Newcastle University's centre for urban and regional development studies, presented their findings in a paper to the Institute of Economic Affairs last week.

They say that in Peterborough, for example, the population has grown from 86,000 in 1970 to 135,000 today, and about £1 billion has been invested.

The town was sustained by its service industries such as banks and insurance companies when manufacturing industry ran down.

Meanwhile Walsall, one of the towns identified as part of the West Midlands disaster areas, has seen its population shrink by about 10,000 in 15 years and unemployment reach just over 15 per cent.

Even so it hopes that about £150 million promised from the Government in the next 10 years can help to bring about a revival similar to Peterborough's, generating investment of about £500 million and 18,400 new jobs.

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Law change urged to ease the misery of families in debt

By Robin Young

Changes in the law are needed to distinguish between debtors who will not pay and those who cannot, the National Consumer Council says today in its response to the Civil Justice Review.

Most debtors, the council says, are neither feckless nor wilful, but while the credit society has brought benefits for many it has led to severe problems for the minority unable to pay their bills.

The council says that money and debt now top the list of consumer problems reported, with more than a million council tenants in arrears and millions of gas and electricity consumers having difficulty meeting their bills.

Many debtors, the council says, are low-income families who have suffered an unexpected drop in income because of unemployment, illness or marital breakdown.

The council says that mortgage, rent, rates, fuel and water debts have all increased, and adds: "The figures tell a story of human misery, as families struggle with mounting bills, demands, summonses and court orders, and experience the fear of disconnection, eviction and loss of household possessions".

At present, the council says, the debt collection system is not based on any investigation of debtors' circumstances. Court procedures are set in motion as a matter of routine and often the first personal contact with a debtor is through a bailiff who calls to threaten to seize goods by warrant of execution if the debt remains unpaid.

"For a debtor who cannot pay this is harsh and coercive", the council says.

Hardened debtors take no notice, the council suggests, but others may be driven

further into debt by the fear of losing their home or possessions, or may try to go without basic necessities, so that health suffers.

"In a few extreme cases, people have even been driven to suicide", it reports.

People with multiple debts can face a bewildering array of different courts, procedures and threats, the council says, making it more difficult for them to come to terms with their creditors.

The council suggests that many of those who have a valid defence to a claim by a creditor fail to put it before the courts because they do not

contacting the debtor's employer to create embarrassment and fear of dismissal, threatening criminal sanctions, making nuisance visits and telephone calls, and using abusive and threatening language.

The council recommends that the county court should deal with all consumer debts, and that magistrates' courts should lose their jurisdiction over rates arrears cases.

Imprisonment for non-payment of rates should be abolished, it argues, and fuel and water boards should not cut off supplies without a county court order.

Seizure of goods should also be permitted only on the authority of the court, and the county court debtor should have the same protection as bankrupts regarding goods exempt from seizure.

The council would like to see a tougher law introduced to clamp down on those guilty of harassment and a trial given to a pre-summons form designed to find out more about the debtor's circumstances.

The purpose of the first visit by the bailiffs should not be to threaten to seize goods but to collect money, arrange payment by instalments and to report back on debtors' circumstances.

Information should be stored on a central, national computer by debtor, rather than by debt, the council proposes, so that creditors could see any outstanding debts and previous court actions.

Debtors who make prompt payments for three years under a county court administration order should be given the chance of a fresh start with their remaining debts written off, the council says.

Reported harassments include keeping social security books until debts are paid.

Leading article, page 15

Outstanding consumer credit in Britain

	£ billion
Dec 1981	3.4
Dec 1982	16.0
Dec 1983	18.9
Dec 1984	20.8
Dec 1985	22.3
Dec 1986	23.8
Jan 1987	24.1
Feb 1987	24.5
Mar 1987	24.9
Apr 1987(est)	25.3

Source: Department of Trade and Central Statistical Office

understand legal terminology or court forms. They are then judged liable by default.

The council welcomes the Civil Justice Review's recognition of the importance of expert advice and counselling to help not only debtors but also creditors, but at present, it says, there is a shortage of money advice services.

The council reports a "small but steady trickle" of complaints about harassment of debtors which, it says, probably represent only the tip of an iceberg.

Reported harassments include keeping social security books until debts are paid.

Leading article, page 15

Cervical screening

Younger women still at risk

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Government policy which emphasizes cervical screening for women aged over 35 does not reflect the younger ages at which cancer of the cervix exists and can be identified and cured, a survey has shown.

About 4,000 women a year in Britain contract cervical cancer, and about 2,000 annually die from the disease. Most cases occur in women aged between 45 and 74.

However, a survey published in this week's *British Medical Journal*, shows that only about 10 per cent of the smears taken in the survey were from women aged over 35, while over half the early signs of disease were found in under-35s.

The highest abnormality rate, of 14 per cent, was in the 25-34 age group.

An epidemic of early symptoms has already overstretched hospital resources, resulting in long waiting lists for examination by colposcope, which helps detect such signs, according to Dr Jane Chomet, the survey's author.

Family doctors could play an important role in fighting the disease by becoming skilled in the use of colposcopes, Dr Chomet, a general practitioner in north London, said.

Delays of up to 16 weeks for a hospital colposcopy appointment led Dr Chomet, who had

been trained in the technique, to set up a service in her own area.

Her 12-month survey of the service involved 1,254 patients, 12 per cent of whom had abnormal results. The survey showed a "general underestimate" of early signs of cervical disease when colposcopy was not carried out. It suggested that smear tests which produced "normal" results could not guarantee all was well.

Some smear tests led to "falsely reassuring" estimates of degree of severity of cervical disease, while colposcopy showed hidden disease in many patients with a history of cervical abnormality.

Dr Chomet said that the survey had shown that the disease was more common in younger women than previously thought.

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To boldly go where no woman has gone before



Intrepid voyagers: Oxford University divers who will make the expedition to Sabah, Malaysia rehearsing in the colder waters of the Cherwell yesterday. (From left to right) Katherine Van Der Lee, aged 20, Rhoda Tait, aged 23, Rosie Trevelyan, the group's leader, aged 22, and Richard Deaman, aged 20.

By Ruth Gledhill

Oxford undergraduate Rosie Trevelyan is at the forefront of a return to the Victorian tradition of women explorers.

Miss Trevelyan is one of 60 successful applicants whose expeditions have been approved by the Royal Geographical Society. She will lead a team of five on an ecology and conservation expedition to a tiny, barely inhabited island off Borneo.

More than a quarter of this year's successful applicants to the society, which is handing out £20,000 in grants to the expeditions, are women.

"There is a conservation problem because the coral reefs by the big towns are completely dead as a result of pollution," said Miss Trevelyan, aged 22, who is leading a team of three men and two women on the 10-week diving operation on the island of Gaya, off the coast of Sabah in Malaysia.

"The island is quite remote. We will have to be very strict about proper diving practices to be safe. The climate will be humid but as we will be spending most of our time underwater that will not be a problem."

The team hopes to discover any rare or endangered species sheltering in the reef, one of the few accessible, unspoiled corals left in the area where the heavy logging industry and tourism have taken their toll.

They have the backing of the local University of Kebangsaan, which is providing the boat they will be taking to the island each day from their base in Kota Kinabalu. The expedition is costing more than £8,000 in total and each team member has contributed £300. "We still have another £1,000 to raise," said Miss Trevelyan.

Other expeditions led by women include a geological survey of Tibet, a hunt for a rare frog in south India and a study of the distribution of leprosy in Nigeria.

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Drinking and driving

Random breath test backed

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

More than three-quarters of British people favour random breath tests to detect people who drink and drive, according to an opinion poll conducted last month and published today for the pressure group, Action On Drinking And Driving.

Professor Brian Prichard, chairman of the group, said: "Every year more than 5,000 people are killed on our roads. At least 1,500 of these deaths are alcohol related. Random breath testing is a proven life saver. The public want it."

"It is time for the Government to act to save 1,000 lives and prevent 20,000 serious injuries every year."

Professor Prichard said that the Home Office had claimed that the public would not accept random testing, but the survey proved that it was the public but the politicians who did not accept it.

The team hopes to discover any rare or endangered species sheltering in the reef, one of the few accessible, unspoiled corals left in the area where the heavy logging industry and tourism have taken their toll.

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ing and driving in Britain was that drivers knew there was little risk of being caught.

A Home Office study showed that the chance of a drinking driver being caught was no more than one in 250, but other studies suggested that the chance might be less than one in a thousand.

The question put to the 1,700 respondents by NOP Market Research made it clear that roadside checkpoints were envisaged, routinely testing any passing drivers.

The survey showed that 77 per cent of the population favoured random testing, with 73 per cent of men doing so and 81 per cent of women.

Among different age groups the largest majority in favour was among people aged between 18 and 24, and the smallest level of support was among those aged 55 to 64.

Mr Keith Darby, an architect in Norwich who produced the report, said yesterday: "We are, as architects, concerned that some of these roofs have not performed as well as we expected. The problem is not huge yet, but our worry is that in future years they may not be satisfactory. There is a potential danger and we want to make sure that it does not cause problems."

In "warm deck" construction, which is endorsed by the Lead Development Association and the Building Research Establishment, a vapour barrier and insulation is placed over the top of the existing roof and covered with a weatherproofing membrane.

The ecclesiastical association says that the sealing of natural ventilation paths leads to increased corrosion to the underside of the lead.

Mr Darby said: "It is a matter of concern that these lead roofs can be repaired in a fashion thought to be most satisfactory, but which now has a question mark against it". The system is being investigated by the lead association and the research establishment.

The Cornish lobster is close to becoming an endangered species, but proposals to ensure its survival are running into fierce opposition from local fishermen.

Cornwall County Council has applied to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for confirmation of the Lobster, Crawfish and Crab by-law 1987, whereby a single boat owner would be permitted to land a maximum of one lobster, one crawfish and two crabs a day.

Lobster-potting is a notoriously uncertain occupation, at the mercy of the weather, thieves, trawlers and other vessels which cut the lines and destroy the markers, and the unpredictable behaviour of the crustaceans themselves, which may or may not choose to crawl into the traps.

Mr Christopher Key, of Boscastle, who says he enjoys eating two fresh lobsters for supper, thinks the by-law should be amended to allow ordinary people to land seven lobsters a week, "which should be sufficient even for the very greedy."

But the real threat to the lobster appears to come from abroad. Countries such as France and Spain are demanding so many that divers are scouring the seabed by torch-light for delicacies to be shipped away under cover of darkness.

Lord Arundel, who is heir to the Duke of Norfolk, said: "We need every penny of grant we can get."

About 40,000 visitors a year are expected, each paying 30p for a bag of food to feed the trout.

Concluded

Salvaged vehicles: 2

Car thieves' rich harvest with crash ringers

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

Increasing car thefts and the risk of buying a stolen car go hand in hand.

Four hundred Ford Cortinas are still missing from September 1985, and 411,060 cars were stolen in England and Wales last year. Only about 60 per cent were recovered.

About 280,000 cars were written-off by insurance companies in 1986 - but only 130,000 were legally returned to the road.

Many of the 150,000 cars unaccounted for are known as "ringers". Their whole identity - registration, chassis and engine number - is transferred by thieves to an identical stolen vehicle. The thief can then sell it knowing the identity switch is unlikely to be detected.

For the modest price of a crash wreck, a thief can sell the stolen car for its full market value.

It is, according to Det Chief Supt Tony Poole of Scotland Yard's C16 stolen car squad, "one of the easiest ways in the world to make money."

He says "a tremendous number of cars" are still being stolen in London.

Recently, the police and the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre at Swansea closed a loophole which allowed thieves to obtain new registration documents for stolen cars with relative impunity.

"The only way to stop ringing is to stop salvage getting into the wrong hands", Mr Poole says.

The insurance companies pay out £1.75 billion a year in claims from motorists and they are unlikely to give up recovering some of this money by selling the wrecked cars.

However, Mr Poole says that the insurance companies may recover £1,000 from a written-off £10,000 car - but it encourages thieves to steal another £10,000 vehicle to transfer the identity so that the insurers must pay out again.

He says: "The scrap is not worth very much but the villains are after the registration documents."

Mr Poole is heading a working party looking at the ringer racket. One proposal is for the DVLC to take out of circulation the registration numbers of all insurance write-offs.

The insurance industry has already started to improve checks on write-offs and fraudulent claims by setting up a computer data bank.

Since last September it has been possible for the public to make a free check to determine whether a second hand car they intend to buy is stolen, subject to a hire purchase contract, or an insurance total loss.

The public can ask for a free check by completing a form at any citizens' advice bureau.

A car buyer can also ask a dealer for written proof that the car he or she intends to buy has been checked against the records.

No amount of computer banks will defeat every car thief, but buying a stolen car and having it reclaimed by the police is a costly experience where the innocent suffer.

The police and insurance industry aim to make the ringer and badly repaired write-off an endangered species.

Concluded

Grant for Arundel trout pool

A rates subsidy of £1,740 has been given to Lord Arundel by Arun District Council for his new trout feeding pool.

The gift is a quarter of the cost of the project, Chalk Springs Fishery, being run by Lord Arundel and Mr Jonathan Glover, and came from a fund set up to encourage private and public tourist attractions.

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Architects find rot danger in lead roofs

By Christopher Warran, Property Correspondent

Lead roofs on hundreds of churches and country houses are in danger of corrosion and perhaps collapse because of modern repair methods, according to church architects and surveyors.

Members of the Ecclesiastical Architects and Surveyors' Association have been warned in an internal report that the design used for "warm deck" lead roofs may be leading to an increased failure rate, the magazine, *Building*, discloses.

Several cases exist where this increasingly popular system has failed and while the association says that the report is not intended to alarm people, it emphasizes the need to take preventive measures.

Mr Keith Darby, an architect in Norwich who produced the report, said yesterday: "We are, as architects, concerned that some of these roofs have not performed as well as we expected. The problem is not huge yet, but our worry is that in future years they may not be satisfactory. There is a potential danger and we want to make sure that it does not cause problems."

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The Education debate still in the limelight

Thatcher defends grammar schools

By Philip Webster
Chief Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister kept education at the forefront of her campaign yesterday by championing the qualities of excellence achieved by grammar and independent schools.

She said she hoped that under the Conservatives' new education plans more schools would attempt to match the highest standards of academic work, discipline and courtesy attained in such schools.

Her remarks seem certain to continue the controversy that has arisen over the Tory manifesto's education proposals since Mrs Margaret Thatcher, at a press conference on Friday, did not rule out selection in the proposed new schools that opt out of local authority control.

In an interview on Sunday, she made plain that she hopes that some of the new schools will become grammar schools.

Yesterday, campaigning in several marginal seats in the East Midlands, Mrs Thatcher visited Leicester Grammar School, which

is a fee-paying, independent, co-educational school opened in 1981 and offering bursaries and scholarships for pupils whose parents have limited means.

Mrs Thatcher was opening a new wing at the school. Pupils and staff had been asked to come in on the Bank holiday to see a "mystery" visitor. In her speech, the Prime Minister spoke of the importance of such schools in teaching Christian values to children.

She said: "There are certain things which politics can do. But there is no law in Christendom that can make people behave well, make people kind and courteous to one another."

● A hint by Mrs Thatcher at her morning press conference that schools might be able to pay over the odds to attract the best teachers under the Conservatives' plans for educational reform sparked renewed controversy yesterday (our Political Reporter writes).

Mr Bryan Gould, Labour's campaign co-ordinator, said that it was

consistent with the Tory policy "muddle" that had emerged in the past few days.

"The Prime Minister is rather like a tabby cat who's got her claws into a piece of knitting and as much as she pulls the claw out another piece unravels", he said.

At the press conference, when Mrs Thatcher was asked if schools leaving the council umbrella for direct per-capita funding from the Department of Education and Science would be able to pay higher salaries to attract the best teachers, she said they would have "more latitude" over their spending decisions than at present.

She made clear that that greater autonomy would apply across the board because schools remaining within the local authority orbit are also to be given budgetary powers.

Pressed on the point, Mrs Thatcher said: "They would have more latitude. I am not going further than that."

It was her remark about "latitude" over differential rates of

pay to teachers, an element in the incentive-led pay structure imposed by Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, in an attempt to end the long-running salary dispute, that kept the political pot boiling.

Mr Gould said: "What we see from this proposal — that teachers might be paid differentially in schools — is the truth of the underlying concern."

"As soon as you start to talk in terms of some schools withdrawing and running themselves as separate profit centres, with different selection requirements and different budgets, as soon as you do that you are into the business not only of very dangerous and damaging selection but also of their running their own fees structure in the way they cover their costs."

"That's why, despite the attempts made by Kenneth Baker and others to damp down the Prime Minister's revelation that she does contemplate the charging of fees in state schools, the Prime Minister cannot

conceal that is her view of what is to happen to the state service."

The launch of the Conservatives' plans for educational reform, originally regarded by ministers and party strategists as a vote-winner, is now widely seen in political circles as having become bogged down in an electoral quagmire, largely because of a lack of definition that has given the opposition parties ample scope for counter-attack.

Off-the-cuff comments from Mrs Thatcher have become the subject of awkward, and not altogether convincing, clarifications by ministers.

Yesterday, however, as Labour and the Alliance again sought to exploit the Tories' difficulties in advancing an unambiguous summary of their plans, Mr Baker said that neither Labour nor the Alliance trusted parents to make the best choices for their children, that they wanted to destroy grammar schools and had no idea of how to raise standards in the classroom.

Scunthorpe's guerrillas meet their Tory match

By Alan Hamilton

The Tories yesterday unleashed their independent nuclear deterrent. Mr Michael Heseltine, on a border raid across the north-south divide to disabuse the citizens of Scunthorpe of any notions they might harbour of guerrilla warfare.

Mr Heseltine, who in his voluntary exile from the Ministry of Defence to the back benches last year, is the living embodiment of the Conservative belief in the freedom of the individual, was not talking of redundant steelworkers firing hand-held rocket launchers into the self-sufficiency south east. He was talking of Mr Neil Kinnock's belief that, in the absence of British nuclear weapons, Europe would be defended by tenacious mountain tribesmen, presumably armed with donkeys and rusty flintlocks.

"The Russians have been expansionists for 400 years: the only thing that stops them now is that there is no gain. Afghanistan is the traditional face of Russian expansionism, and guerrilla warfare has certainly not stopped them," he told the local press in the Scunthorpe Conservative club.

He waved the Labour candidate's election leaflet. "I looked for his views on defence: he hasn't got any. He's either ashamed of Labour's

defence policy, or he realizes it's very damaging."

But the guerrilla fighters of Scunthorpe were not going to take this full-frontal assault lying down. "They say your visit here is a smokescreen to stop people thinking about the real issues," said the man from the local paper, serving a town which lost 11,000 steel jobs between 1981 and 1983, and where unemployment runs at 17 per cent.

General Heseltine, an adept tactician in the field, wrung advantage from that one with barely a pause. "I was a member of Mr Heath's government that laid the plans for streamlining the steel industry. The Anchor site here is a model. The necessary adjustment to new industries would have been much quicker had Labour not delayed the steel industry reorganization with the Beswick inquiry."

Mr Richard Hickmet, the sitting Tory MP, who clung on last time by under 700, produced figures. Anchor works makes a tonne of steel in only 2.8 man hours; in 1980 it was 14.2 man hours.

"I am equally proud," continued the guest speaker, "of having brought enterprise status to Scunthorpe." Ah yes, but there are still 6,250 people unemployed in the town.

The local candidate sprang

to his rescue, pointing out that there were 1,000 fewer jobs than in 1983, that the local potato crisp factory has expanded its workforce to 1,800, and that Scunthorpe may soon get a world-class battery-chicken works employing 1,400.

Out on the streets, it was not a good day for pressing the flesh. But a small crowd of the faithful greeted him in Brigg and, unlikely combatants though they looked, he lectured them again about guerrilla warfare. They looked relieved that they would not be required to defend Europe with blunderbuss and pitchfork.

On to a packed public meeting in Bottesford village hall, on the edge of Scunthorpe. Again the defence message, but the questions from the floor were homelier topics. One wanted a clear explanation he could use in canvassing of how the Tories were not fiddling the unemployment figures.

And, at last, a heckler who had been selling copies of the Socialist Worker. To Mr Heseltine's boast of lower taxes he shouted "lower wages", and to the speaker's preening over council house sales he shouted "and how many homeless are there now?" He was ignored.



Mr Michael Heseltine in Brigg, near Scunthorpe yesterday (Photograph: John Manning).

Candidates 1: The Labour Party

Labour's left of many faces

By Byron Cridde

In this election the Conservative and Alliance parties will point to what they predict would be the most left-wing Parliamentary Labour Party ever. Will they be right?

At the last election, 209 Labour MPs were elected, 80 (and by 1986, 88) of whom were left-wing as measured by Tribune or Campaign group membership. A large minority, but a minority none the less.

If Labour does no more than hold the 209 seats won in 1983, there will be 44 new faces on the party's benches, replacing retiring MPs, nine of whom belong to Tribune or Campaign. Of the 44 replacements 29 are likely to identify with the left, although not in all cases by group membership.

Such a net gain of 20 seats by the left would just give it, with 107 MPs, a majority in the PLP.

But, although the new PLP would contain obvious new left-wingers such as Mr Alan Meale (Mansfield), Mr Chris Mullin (Sunderland S), Mr Kenneth Livingstone (Brent E) and Mr Mildred Gordon (Bow and Poplar), so too will it comprise people on the soft left such as Mr David Blunkett (Sheffield Brightside) and Mrs Joan Ruddock (Deptford).

Many less well known newcomers, such as the group of 11 candidates among those inheriting safe seats in Scotland will follow Mr Neil Kinnock's former aide, Mr John Reid (Motherwell N), and identify with the soft, or Kinnockite, left.

To talk of a "left" majority in a PLP of 109 is thus to oversimplify. Two-thirds of the left will be Tribune rather than Campaign, already containing pragmatists such as Mr Bryan Gould and Mr Tony Blair and Mr Kinnock, resembling a very broad church.

A glance at the candidates in the first 30 target marginals reveals some hard left-wingers such as Mrs Gave Johnson (Swindon) and Mr Ron Thomas (Bristol E) on the one hand, and obvious centre-



Mrs Joan Ruddock: A representative of the soft left.



Mr Kenneth Livingstone: Former leader of the GLC.

right figures such as Mr Ken Woolmer (Baitley and Spenn) and Mr Willy Bach (Sherwood) on the other.

But the largest group will comprise soft left-wingers such as the former MPs Mr Jim Marshall (Leicester S), Mr John Garrett (Norwich S), Mrs Ann Taylor (Dewsbury) and Mr Gwyn Roberts (Canmore and Burnwood), and the TGWU official Mr Graham Allen (Nottingham N), the solicitor Mr Keith Vaz (Leicester E), the journalist Mr Brian Wilson (Cunningham N) and the political assistant Mr Paul Flynn (Newport W).

In the next 30 marginals, taking Labour up to about 270 seats, a similar 2:1 left dominance — but with half the left being soft rather than hard — is reflected.

Thus, for every Miss Valerie Venness (Nuneaton, hard left) is a Miss Kate Hoey (Dulwich, soft left) and a Mr John Spellar (Birmingham Northfield, centre right). In policy terms that could mean that, although there would be a majority for, say, unilateralism, there could be much fudging about how far and how fast the policy would go. The radical thrust of Labour activism since 1983 has been directed towards the promotion of gender and race in candidate selection, rather than to cruder forms of left-right conflict. The greatest advance yet has been made by women in that process, with 92 selected, 11 of them in Labour-held seats where members have retired.

There is, too, an important social aspect to the changing face of Labour.

In 1983, 20 per cent of Labour candidates were manual workers; this time the figure is 17 per cent, or one in six. Although a higher proportion are traditionally found in Labour-held seats, only nine, in place of eighteen, among the 44 replacements for retiring MPs, are from shop floor or pit.

A PLP of 209 MPs would have 61 manual workers and there would be only 8 more if Labour won 270 seats. That mirrors the continued decline of the blue-collar and the rise of the white-collar class, which now dominates Labour's activist base and selects each other as candidates.

Alongside Labour's public sector professionals, largely educators and social workers, and comprising 38 per cent of the party's candidates this time (see table), there is an ever-growing band of people who are simply professional activists — 16 per cent of present candidates.

This growing group extends the "middle class" face of Labour, but it is a much different middle class face from that of the middle class of the parties, the Conservatives.

Tomorrow: Conservatives (Byron Cridde is Senior Lecturer in Politics at Aberdeen University and a contributor to the Nuffield election studies).

Two points of agreement in debate on unemployment

By John Spicer, Employment Affairs Correspondent

There are only two points of agreement when it comes to the debate on unemployment: the total is too high and something has to be done to solve the problem.

After that it seems that no-one — politicians, economists, academics, trade unionists and others — can agree on anything.

Even the figures are hotly disputed. The Government says they are just over three million and falling. Labour and the Alliance say they are nearer three and a half million and the trade unions say the real figure is nearer five million.

The word "deceit" features often in the debate. The charge against the Tories is made over the way the figures are calculated and presented.

Their opponents say that, since taking office in 1979, no fewer than 19 changes have been made in the way in which the total is calculated.

The charge against Labour and the Alliance is that it is nothing but deceit to claim, as their manifestos do, that they will get a million people back to work as the first priority after winning office. Labour says it can achieve it in two years. The Alliance says it will take it three.

According to the Conservatives, high unemployment is one of the most intractable problems facing all industrialized Western countries. Their answer is more Privatization, healthy economic growth, low inflation, proper training, lower taxation to encourage people to want to work and other measures such as regional assistance.

Lord Young of Grafton, Secretary of State for Employment, says these methods are already working. In the past 10 months the figures have shown a reduction of 177,000 in the unemployment total, the highest fall of any European country.

The efforts of the Manpower Services Commission, which sponsors the Youth Training Schemes, the Job Training Schemes and Restart programme are all paying off, according to Lord Young. The Tories are also promising to expand the 1,000 self-help

Election's first egg gives Steel a miss

The first egg of the campaign was thrown at Mr David Steel yesterday in St Albans — and missed.

It hit Ms Martha Kearney, an independent radio news reporter, on the neck. A man was arrested and later charged with a breach of the peace.

Apart from this isolated incident, the Liberal leader attracted cheering crowds in the Hertfordshire town where the Alliance believes that the Conservative-held seat is vulnerable.

Liberal sources confirmed that Mr Steel will be attacking Labour's defence policy and its hard left candidates this week in an attempt to stop the slide in the opinion polls.

In the Isle of Wight last night Mr Steel said that begging was back after eight years of Thatcherism. The Conservative Government's values were "arrogance, lack of understanding, greed and prejudice."

Sleeping JPs attack supporter manifesto

The actor Michael Caine has said he backs Mrs Thatcher — but he will not be voting for her in the general election.

Mr Caine, aged 54, says in an interview in *Woman's Own* today: "I've never voted in my life. I have no interest in secular politics or religion."

"I'm quite definitely a capitalist. Socialism certainly hasn't worked. But since Maggie got in, the economy has rebounded — it's now one of the strongest in Europe."

Alliance 'divided' Investors warning

The Alliance is divided over local political control of the police, the Home Secretary said yesterday.

Mr Douglas Hurd said that in 1986 the Liberals were committed to giving local authorities new powers to decide on police priorities and policies. That commitment, he suggested, had been shelved only temporarily.

"Under SDP pressure, what were Liberal policies in 1986 have ceased to be Alliance policies in 1987 — but what of 1988 and thereafter?"

Healey declares rivals have lost direction

Mr Denis Healey went back to his roots in the Conservative marginal seat of Keighley yesterday and told old people in sheltered accommodation there who remembered him as a schoolboy that Labour would win Keighley back again.

It was a nostalgic trip also for Mrs Edna Healey, who taught in the local girls' grammar school many years ago.

Mr Healey said that opinion polls showing movement in Labour's direction were taken before Mr Kinnock's latest television appearance and before Mr Norman Tebbit's attempt to "rewrite what he had said about unemployment".

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COMMENTARY



Geoffrey Smith

The Alliance has relaunched its campaign in the time-honoured fashion. It announced that it was not changing its tactics, and then promptly did so. Having earlier indicated that he would not waste his time on Labour because they could not win, Dr Owen was laying into them with gusto yesterday.

This is the switch in tactics that matters, not the nonsense about the two Davids reducing their joint television appearances. Mr Steel's justification for that momentous decision was rather too vivid for his own good.

If they were stuck in chairs side by side with one camera, he explained, "we end up looking like a pair of garden gnomes". How can the two of them ever again appear on our screens without impertinent thoughts entering our heads?

I am surprised that they were disappointed with their joint appearances. They operate quite well together on such occasions and I am sure that the Alliance's slow start has nothing to do with this.

Can it be attributed more realistically to the bandwagon being pointed in the wrong direction? The original decision to concentrate the Alliance's fire on the Conservatives was understandable. But in retrospect it can be seen to have contained a fatal flaw.

The idea was that if the Alliance was going to set itself up as the most convincing opposition to the Conservatives it had better show that it could do the job of opposition better than anyone else, which meant attacking the Government. The contemptuous dismissal of Labour was also, so it was hoped, the most effective form of assault upon them.

But, not for the first time,

the Alliance was jumping ahead of itself. It was presuming to act as the official Opposition before it had won that role in the eyes of the electorate, let alone constitutionally. It would have been different if the early opinion polls had put the Alliance ahead of Labour. They did not, but the Alliance was acting as if they had.

The problem for the Alliance, as for any third party under the British electoral system, is to persuade the voters that it is worth taking seriously. That is why I am sceptical of the value at this stage in the campaign of the serious dissertations on education, pensions, housing and the health service that are the staple diet at this week's Alliance press conferences.

All very worthy no doubt, the electorate will say. But why should we bother ourselves about the detailed and not especially exciting policies of a party that will not be able to put them into effect anyway?

Serious commentators are not supposed to press the case for negative policies. But the logic of the Alliance's position is that it has to break out of a trap where it has so often been in the past. No matter how wise its words, they will not be heard by enough people unless the party can move closer to the centre of power.

In theory it ought to be able to do so simply by repeating its positive ideas. In practice it will have to use its elbows a bit.

The only party it can hope to push aside is Labour, despite their successful first week. That may or may not be possible. But what is clear is that Labour will not now relinquish the position of principal opposition party in this campaign through their own ineptitude.

The Alliance will have at least to narrow the gap with Labour before its positive proposals will have much impact. It will have to fight to do so: no longer is it realistic simply to assume Labour's decline. But Labour still has its familiar weaknesses which it is entirely legitimate for other parties to recall to the electorate.

If the Alliance can do so effectively it will stand to gain a double benefit. It might detach some voters who would otherwise have given their support to Labour, and it should look more attractive to doubting Conservatives.

Bread bet care.

Main in blues —

Liber

Kinnock

Breadwinners to get better hospital care, says Labour

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Labour spokesmen accused the Government yesterday of planning to operate two-tier waiting lists in the hospitals, with old people forced to wait longer while family breadwinners were given preference.

Mr Frank Dobson, a Labour health spokesman, predicted the rationing of health care for the old and disabled if another Tory government were to be returned.

In the Government's brave new world, he said, "the able-bodied and the economically active will get health care, but the old, the chronically ill and the very young will be denied treatment. What this means is health rationing: health care provided not for those in the greatest need but for those whom the Government thinks are useful".

Labour produced no evidence to support its claim on how the Government was thinking, save an interview with Mrs Edwina Currie, the junior health minister in *The Birmingham Post* last September in which she was quoted as saying that hospital waiting lists might need to be altered so that family breadwinners

Speaking at Newcastle General Hospital yesterday, Mr Michael Meacher, the shadow health spokesman, said that unpublished figures suggested that between last September and March this year the number of those waiting for operations had increased by a further 10 per cent from the September total of 724,000.

Labour, he said, had a five-point plan for reducing waiting lists, but he would not predict anything more than that they would be able to bring them down "substantially".

The plans included computer terminals for all GPs, the appointment of "bed managers" in hospitals and disciplinary action against surgeons not thought to be performing enough operations.

had their operations faster than others.

Mr Dobson suggested that pensioners who had landed on the D-Day beaches might have to give up their place in the queue for a hip replacement to merchant bankers and breast cancer screening might be denied to women aged 65 on the ground that they were

likely to die of something else.

Mr Dobson also claimed that a Conservative government would consider bringing in charges for visiting the doctor or staying in hospital, which he described as favourite nostrums of those in the right-wing think tanks.

Pressed by reporters, Mr Dobson gave a guarantee that a Labour government would not let waiting lists rise and would not end by cutting health spending as the last Labour Government had done.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has consistently charged that, although Labour's heart may be in the right place on the National Health Service, it would be bound to precipitate an economic crisis that would result in hospital closures and cutbacks in nurses pay as before.

When Mr Dobson was asked for the guarantee that that would not happen again under Labour, he first replied: "People say that in this election campaign the Labour Party has learnt a lot and we learnt a lot about the NHS and the value which it holds in the hearts of the people of this country".

Beautiful canvassing weather



At the last election Mr Alan Watson failed to gain Richmond from the Conservatives by just 74 votes. Yesterday, in beautiful

canvassing weather, the hopeful Alliance candidate took to the Thames in a motorboat to greet the boat people who may be out of earshot of the loudspeaker vans or not tempted on to land by election meetings. (Photograph: Tim Bishop)

Medium seems to be the message

By Allan Massie

Old fashion MacLuhans might well be rubbing their hands at this campaign: there are moments when the medium does really seem to be the message.

Sunday night's BBC News and Monday's *Breakfast Time* carried many of the same shots and the messages relayed were clear enough.

There was Mrs Margaret Thatcher with headphones on, earnestly explaining her earlier explanation of Tory education policy; there were the Alliance leaders hastening to confer on their dismal standing in the polls, putting a brave face on things.

There too was Dr David Owen walking on a beach with his wife. It looked damp and murky, like a clip from one of those sensitive middle-class films in which a fragile and

crepuscular love affair draws tenderly to a close; it implied that the Alliance was as touching and doomed as *Brief Encounter*.

There by contrast was redressed Mr Neil Kinnock ebullient in the streets surrounded by admiring youth — well, at least half a dozen of them. "Do the Tories offer you anything?" "No, no," they chorused. The leader laughed heartily.

Of course it is to Labour's advantage — and a perfectly fair advantage — that Mr Kinnock looks like an ordinary man. When he laughs, it seems real.

If he went into a public house and was photographed downing a pint, you could still believe that he was there for the beer.

Fair enough; but it also the politics of the selected image, and the image is selected not by the politicians, but by the programme makers.

The Alliance's troubles with its image are, however, largely of its own making. It is curious that it did not guess that the Steel-Owen double act might work to its disadvantage.

Each, especially Mr David Steel, is good on television; although the doctor's inability to suffer searching questions gladly is inclined to make him either tetchy or patronising.

But the double act is a mistake because they seem cosy and inadequate. Which twin is the minder?

Ravenscraig, an industrial keystone

Town of memories lives in fear

By Ronald Faux

If Motherwell could feel as confident about the future of its steel industry as it does about the likelihood of returning two Labour MPs, the town would be a much happier place.

Motherwell North sent Mr James Hamilton to Westminster last time with the largest majority in Scotland. Mr John Reid hopes to do the same for Labour this time. Dr Jeremy Bray is unassailably secure in Motherwell South.

This Lanarkshire town remains proudly a steel centre even though many of its great steelworks have world famous names have been reduced to holes in the ground or neat greenwards on which modern factories stand containing less impressive industry.

In The Paddler, the town centre public house named after the steelworker who deals with the molten pig iron, there was little interest in the election but plenty of scepticism about politicians.

It was not just the Ravenscraig steelworks. Cat-

erpillar had been in the bad news and a list of places as long as your arm had shut down or shed jobs.

But Ravenscraig was an industrial keystone. "It's like that one huge bolt in the middle of the Forth railway bridge. Remove it and the whole thing would fall down. Close Ravenscraig and you would do the same to industry in the West of Scotland," I was told.

Ravenscraig dominates conversation. The steelworkers feel bitterly that they have made sacrifices, accepted huge manpower cuts and improved their productivity to equal the best in Europe. They had ignored the miners' picket lines in order not to give the steel corporation an excuse to close the works. Yet the threat remained.

Unemployment in the town is about 28 per cent because people tend to stay where they are and hope that something will turn up. "They do that because there is nowhere else to go", Mr George Quinn, craft union convenor at the

Ravenscraig Steelworks, said.

He believed that the gloom that dominated the town and the west of Scotland industry is understandable but dangerous. Mr Quinn left coal-mining nearly 20 years ago because he saw no long-term future in the industry and joined steel because that had a bright future.

Since then 13,000 steel jobs have gone in Scotland. "You walk round the Ravenscraig plant now and wonder where all the workers are", he said.

On the positive side, Ravenscraig counts a healthy order book. Its products went to make British Leyland and BMW cars and a host of domestic products.

The works has had its quality certificate renewed to supply steel for Ministry of Defence contracts, including Trident submarines, and for the off-shore oil industry.

Against that, the whole of Motherwell is suspicious of what deals are now being struck in Europe over steel production and which nation will be expected to make the next sacrifices.

Main interest is reds versus blues — but it's not politics

By Gavin Bell

Swindon on a Bank Holiday is much like Glasgow during a Scotland-England football match — empty.

The absence of potential voters on the streets can put visiting distinguished politicians at a loss, as Mr John Smith, Labour's spokesman on trade and industry, discovered yesterday.

An industrial outpost in the true-blue shires, Swindon is a key marginal seat. At the last election it was held by Mr Simon Coombs for the Conservatives with a majority of 1,395.

For its residents, however, the battle between the red rosettes and the blue rosettes in the general election appeared to be of less immediate interest than the red-shirted Swindon Town football team and their blue-wearing rivals Gillingham last night.

After a bit of desultory door-knocking in a deserted council housing estate, Mr Smith and his entourage repaired to the more promising waters of the Oasis Leisure Centre.

There he found a more sympathetic response from local trade union officials.

Swindon, reputed to be the fastest growing town in Europe, has been cushioned from the loss of its traditional railway engineering industry by a rapid expansion in electronics manufacturing.

However the benefits of the micro-chip have not been enjoyed by all. Mr Dave Garbutt, a trade union official recently made redundant, told Mr Smith: "The high-tech stuff is fine for the well-trained middle classes and for some of the railway workers still young enough to be retrained.

"But there are hundreds of

older lads who've been thrown on the scrap-heap. It's a genuine worry."

Mr Smith gave slight hope in an interview with a reporter from the aptly-named Great Western Radio.

He said: "Highly skilled workers must not be neglected. We will see whether we can reconstitute some form of enterprise which employs their talents."

Labour would urge British Rail to take greater responsibility for its own construction, maintenance and repair, rather than contracting it out.

Mr Smith also contrived to work in the party's ideas about the future of the local Austin Rover car body plant.

Labour favoured the company's collaboration with Honda, but would resist any gradual takeover by the foreign manufacturer.

Liberals battle with Lamont

By John Young

The Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames is a nuclear-free zone.

Just what that means to shoppers huddled against the chill drizzle of a May morning in New Malden High Street is hard to say, but this immunization against the holocaust has been conferred not by the "loony left" but by the Liberals, who for the past year have controlled the local council and who are undeniably on the advance in the comfortable, prosperous suburbs of south-west London.

Mr Roger Hayes, chairman of the borough's planning committee, is now planning to fill the seat at Westminster occupied for the past 15 years by Mr Norman Lamont, who has been successively Minister of Industry, Minister of State for Defence and Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

The fact that Mr Lamont, at 45, is considered to be one of the Conservative Party's young(tish) high fivers, and speculation that his parliamentary career might be about to experience a hiccup, have turned this into a more interesting contest than might have been supposed.

Mr Lamont disagrees. He is tetchily surprised that *The Times* should be bothering with what he describes as a very ordinary slice of outer London suburbia, rather less grand than neighbouring Richmond and Twickenham, where the Alliance has recently made great progress.

His campaign is largely aimed at discrediting the "loony Liberals". "Can you

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Kingston

CANDIDATES
N.S.H. Lamont (C)
R. Hayes (L/All)
R. Markless (Lab)

1981 % Own occ	67.4
1981 % Loc Auth	16.9
1981 % Black/Asian	5.9
1981 % Mid cl	67.4
1981 % Prof man	24.7
1986 electorate	55,615

1983 General Election: Lamont, N.S.H. (C), 22,094; Hayes, R. (L), 13,222; Smith, P. B. (Lab), 4,971; Pleasant-Collins, Miss A. (Eco), 250; Dodd, P. (LS), 259; Maj 8,872.

Notes: % own occ: proportion owning their homes; % Loc auth: proportion of council tenants; % Black/Asian: proportion from New Commonwealth or Pakistan; % Mid class: proportion of non-manual workers; % Prof man: professionals & higher management.



Mr Hayes: Hoping for solid Labour vote

believe it?" his leaflet asks. "Residents may be forgiven for wondering whether they live in Kingston or in Brent."

Not only are nuclear weapons to be banned from the borough. A recently proposed 21 per cent rate increase was reduced to 16 per cent only by Labour's intervention.

The "sexual orientation" of teachers is to be disregarded when making appointments and school books and curriculum are to be purged of racial and sexual discrimination. "The Liberals have proved that all they can offer are tried and failed socialist policies", Mr Lamont says.

Nevertheless, he seems nervous, constantly asking that he should not be quoted.

He does not, he insists, regard the Alliance as a real

threat; he is satisfied with the response he has received from the canvassing: he is sure of the loyalty of his constituents and it would be wrong to suggest that his ministerial duties have deflected him from being a conscientious and hard-working local MP.

As for the famous black eye, which caused so much press speculation two years ago, he is indignant at the very idea that so trivial an episode should be disinterred. He does not believe that his opponents will resort to smear tactics, and he would prefer that it should not be mentioned.

Kingston is decidedly not the sort of place that could be expected to embrace radicalism of either the left or the right. Unemployment is negligible; crime is well below, and the quality of housing well

above, the national averages. The most divisive issue is probably education, with local Conservatives determined to maintain Kingston's distinction of being the only borough in England without a single comprehensive school.

Mr Hayes, aged 31, runs his own training consultancy, and cut his political teeth in another hotbed of Liberalism, the Isle of Wight.

He attributes the party's success in the local elections to hard work and plugging away at grassroots issues, such as the growing power of centralized Government and the readiness of the Department of the Environment to override council planning decisions.

The anti-nuclear proclamation he describes as a challenge to debate. "The Government makes this patronizing view that we know nothing about it, and we want to tell them that it's high time they came out into the open and discussed the issues with the public."

As for the rate increase, that was entirely due to Kingston's being denied its proper share of the rate-support grant.

Mr Robert Markless, the Labour candidate, is aged 37, the son of a taxi driver.

After Leeds University he worked as a statistician and in hotel management, and is now executive administrator of an economics research unit. He dissociates himself from the hard left and is campaigning on the issues of education, health and pensions. At the last general election his party mustered 12 per cent of the vote.

"Even press men who are not on our side would not disgrace themselves by writing that kind of muck".

The Labour leader believed certain newspapers are deliberately libelling Labour politicians knowing they will have to pay out damages until the election is over, by which time the potential damage to a politician's reputation has already occurred.

Mr Kinnock's remarks were made in Glasgow, where he predicted Labour would make a minimum of nine gains in Scotland.

Earlier he criticized the Prime Minister for suggesting that a reduction in the top rates of income tax could help solve the brain drain.

Mr Kinnock said: "The thousands of British scientists who have left this country as part of the brain drain during the Thatcher years, their complaint has not been their income, it has always been about facilities."

"Once again the Prime Minister is looking down absolutely the wrong end of the tube at a problem."

Do you know what on Earth they're up to?

Every major party has now pledged itself to tackle urgent environmental issues.

But what does that commitment amount to?

Friends of the Earth can tell you. We have sent a questionnaire on the environment to every candidate in the forthcoming election.

We know the would-be politicians' views on acid rain, planning, pollution, countryside, energy policy, transport, the world's rainforests; in fact, every major environmental issue.

As 70% of the population consider attitudes to the environment to be an important factor in their choice of parliamentary candidate, we know that you will want the relevant information.

Write to Friends of the Earth to find out the views of your candidates. And while you're at it, join us and help the Earth fight back.

*M.O.B.I. March 1987.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

Kinnock attacks Fleet Street 'smear stories'

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday labelled certain sections of the British Press as more irresponsible and filthy than ever before.

He also accused Tory party chiefs of contributing to a nasty general election campaign with dirty tricks.

Asked about the smears and scare stories, he said: "I think the general public is getting used to the Tories plucking out of the air any bit of fiction they want to use and then being able to rely upon sections of the press — not all the press — inflating that to make it look as if it is true."

"People can see through it. It doesn't worry us particularly, it simply means the Tories are very short of any positive material from their own record despite the fact they have been in office for eight years".

He said there were a few people in the Tory party who were inclined to resort to dirty tricks.

"In addition to that we now have a press which in sections is more irresponsible, more prone to slander, more filthy than we have had in this country before."

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WE ASKED DR ROLAND DIETZ WHY AUDI PUT THE BOOT LOCK IN THE REVERSING LIGHT. HE REPLIED, "DIESE FRAGE KANN NICHT SO EINFACH BEANTWORTET WERDEN." (WELL, HE WOULD SAY THAT.)

YOU HAVE to understand that Dr Dietz is an engineer, a German engineer, an Audi German engineer, no less. Inevitably, there was a certain reassuring thoroughness to his reply.

OF COURSE, we also appreciate that not everyone can afford the enjoyable 40 minutes or so required to digest the intricacies of Audi's galvanisation and painting process. However, by proceeding straight to the last two paragraphs, it is still possible to understand the gist of Dr Dietz's reply.

FOR EVERYONE else, join us on a voyage of discovery, with Dr Dietz at the helm.

"CORROSION IS one of the most common deficiencies in 6-year-old cars, and the most common deficiency in older cars.

"AS A more effective countermeasure against a corrosive environment, Audi have rediscovered a classic corrosion protection system - the use of galvanisation."

DR DIETZ had a way of making this remarkable innovation sound so matter-of-fact.

"WE PARTLY use a hot-dip galvanisation process, because large deep-drawn steel parts become deformed when immersed in a zinc bath at a temperature of approximately 450°C. Only chassis-frames can be galvanised in this way.

"WITH THE normal modern body construction employing a unitized bodyshell, it is necessary to use material that is already pre-galvanised in the rolling mills."

WE WERE impressed.

"THE NEW Audi 80 has a fully galvanised body. Electro-galvanised steel is used for all visible outer parts. The inner sections of the engine hood, deck lid and doors are also electro-galvanised. The thicker parts and all mounting brackets on the bodyshell are given their protective coating by individual electro-galvanising before being installed."

WE WERE beginning to understand why other manufacturers had still not adopted galvanisation.

"IT HELPS to understand the corrosion process. You see metal is dissolved by oxidation in an electrochemical corrosive reaction."

WE WERE with Dr Dietz, just.

"THE PLACE where such a reaction occurs is called an anode; the process itself is called a partial anodic reaction."

DR DIETZ was now on his own.

"IT IS described in general terms by

$$M \xrightarrow{\text{(anode)}} M^{z+} + ze^- \quad (1)$$

M=ANY METAL z=ION VALENCY

"THE AMOUNT of erosion of material (Δm in grammes) at any

given anode is governed by Faraday's law:

$$\Delta m = \frac{Q \cdot M}{z \cdot F}$$

"THE DEGREE of corrosion protection that can be achieved by galvanising steel is sufficient for many types of application. But in the automotive industry a galvanised sheet steel body can only be one element in a whole range of other anti-corrosion measures."

WE REJOINED Dr Dietz at this point.

"THE COMPLETE car body corrosion protection system used by Audi, in addition to the comprehensive use of galvanised steel consists of the six separate processes. Cleaning and degreasing, spray and immersion phosphate treatment, which is a low-zinc process, cathaphoretic priming, PVC weld seam sealing and

THERE WAS an almost evangelical fervour in Dr Dietz's voice as he went through the following points.

"SO IT is essential to avoid leaving places where dirt can collect, for instance on horizontal flanges, crevices and open cavities.

"ALL CAVITIES must have water drain points, and no water must be allowed to collect.

"FLANGES EXPOSED to moisture should be accessible for application of sealant, and a shoulder or similar surface to guide the sealing gun along the joint facilitates effective sealing. Flanges should not be located at the lowest points of a panel, as otherwise they will collect water which will penetrate the joint and initiate corrosion.

"THE UNDERSIDE of the floor panel should be smooth: the coating is particularly exposed to stone damage where there are projecting surfaces.

"SUITABLE JOINING methods are spot welding, clinching, hem flanging, adhesive bonding, bolting and riveting.

"THE RISK of contact corrosion should be borne in mind when joining different metals. Decorative mouldings should be secured on an insulating base.

"ADHESIVE BONDING avoids the need for mounting holes in the body, which are also subject to corrosion.

"FOR THE dipbath coating process, the cavities must have sufficiently large openings for the liquid to flow in and out quickly, and to ensure sufficient conductivity for electrophoretic priming. These openings must then be properly sealed.

"WHEN THE cavities are flooded with hot wax (cavity sealing), the wax must not be allowed to drain off in the

interior or along external panels.

"AIR POCKETS must also be avoided.

"FINALLY, BOLT threads must be kept free of wax, because the wax reduces the friction coefficient in the thread from 0.15 to 0.05."

FROM HIS tone, we imagined the engineers of Audi being able to recite these points in their sleep.

"IN CONSEQUENCE, Audi has been manufacturing the Audi 100 since 1985 and the new Audi 80 as of 1986 with fully galvanised bodyshells."

DR DIETZ'S demeanour softened slightly.

"THE CORROSION protection we apply to the new Audi 80 is the most thorough in the world. So, as you can appreciate, when you go to as much trouble as we do to paint and protect the body, we'd hardly want to risk the boot lock key scratching the paint work, would we?"

HOW COULD we disagree?



PVC underseal, filler and top coat, and finally, cavity sealing by wax flooding."

DR DIETZ seemed to glow with pride at the thoroughness of this process.

"THE FIRST five steps correspond to the present state of the art. The last, wax flooding, is a different technique to the normal spray method, whereby the cavities are sprayed with wax carried in a solvent. In the wax flooding process about 400 litres of hot wax at 120°C, at which temperature it has the consistency of water, are pumped into the cavities and then drained off. This method entirely eliminates the risk of any areas being missed due to the spray shadow, and the capillary attraction of the wax is also able to penetrate and seal otherwise inaccessible crevices. The solidified coating of wax that remains on the surfaces of the cavities is about 40 µm thick.

"HOWEVER, ALL the measures comprised in the corrosion protection system can only be used to maximum advantage if they are taken into account in the design of the vehicle."

DER AUDI 80. VORSPRUNG DURCH TECHNIK.

THE NEW AUDI 80 STARTS FROM UNDER £10,000. BROCHURES AND PRICE LISTS FROM AUDI INFORMATION SERVICE, YEOMANS DRIVE, BLAFLANDS, MILTON KEYNES MK14 5AN. TELEPHONE (01492) 679121. EXPORT AND FLEET SALES: 95 BAKER STREET, LONDON W1M 1FB. TELEPHONE (01) 486 5411.

WORLD

Colombia of big a

Freeze or squabble

Manila ch

Plea to reconcile

UK reject

Screening for Aids criticized

WORLD SUMMARY

Colombo accused of big air strike

Madras (Reuters) - Sri Lankan Air Force planes and helicopter gunships yesterday launched a heavy bombardment of residential areas at Manipay, about five miles from Jaffna, killing five civilians and seriously injuring 15, Tamil militants based in this south Indian city said.

Sri Lanka has denied that a big military offensive is under way against the rebels, but a guerrilla spokesman here said the aerial bombardment had started at about 11 am and continued for more than two hours. Six light aircraft used by Colombo as bombers and two helicopter gunships bombed and strafed the area, destroying a Hindu temple, a library, five shops and several houses, the spokesman said.

Freeze on squabble

Brussels (AFP) - The Belgian Government managed to steer clear of a political crisis yesterday by postponing a solution to a long-standing linguistic quarrel in the French-speaking village of Fouron, in Flanders.

After three days of heated discussions, the centre-right coalition Cabinet settled for a temporary compromise: that the mayor of Fouron, who refuses to speak Flemish in his duties, be stripped of some of his functions until local elections next year, and that Belgium's four parties agree to freeze their squabbles until 1989.

Floods hit Somalia

Mogadishu (Reuters) - Heavy rains following a long drought have caused severe flooding in central and north-west Somalia, cutting off many towns and villages.

The Interior Ministry said that rains over the past two weeks had destroyed houses, roads and bridges. Mogadishu Radio reported yesterday. Thousands of domestic animals have died in the floods after severe losses in the drought. Aid officials said there was a high risk that water-borne diseases such as cholera could sweep through the flooded areas.

Manila election clash

Manila - Riot police fired water cannon and lobbed tear gas canisters yesterday to disperse anti-government demonstrators who were blocking a highway near two military camps in protest at alleged fraud in recent congressional elections (Keith Dutton writes).

But the so-called "People's Power Part 2" protest fizzled out after soldiers refused to join and opposition leaders had slipped away. At least 16 people, including 10 policemen, were injured in the demonstration. Fourteen protesters were arrested.

Plea to reconcile

Warsaw (Reuters) - Senator Edward Kennedy yesterday urged the Polish Government to talk to the banned Solidarity union for the sake of national reconciliation.

"For there to be the kind of national consensus needed to revitalize and rebuild the Polish economy, I would urge the Government to meet with Solidarity," he said at the end of a visit made at the invitation of the Polish Government. Mr Kennedy described Mr Lech Walesa as a "great Polish patriot".

Akrotiri blaze

Nicosia (Reuters) - Fire wrecked an office building near Britain's Akrotiri air base in Cyprus early yesterday. A military spokesman, Major Johnny Rogers, said there were no injuries.

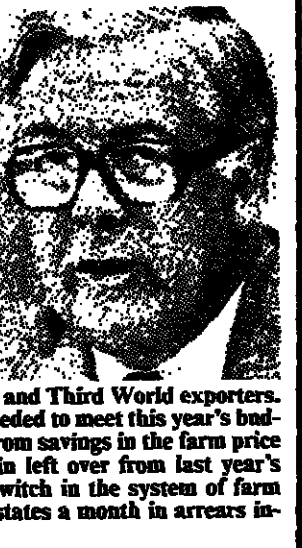
The building was on base territory about a mile from the airfield perimeter and air piracy in connection with the 1985 hijacking of a Trans World Airlines flight from Athens to Beirut.

Herr Wischniewski, a senior figure in the opposition Social Democratic Party, and an experienced trouble-shooter in the Middle East and Central America, arrived in Tehran three days ago.

UK rejects cash call

Brussels - Britain yesterday rejected a request from M. Jacques Delors, President of the EEC Commission, for extra cash to help meet this year's EEC budget shortfall of some £4 billion (Richard Owen writes).

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, right, said Britain had also rejected a Commission proposal for raising approximately £1 billion through a tax on oils and fats. The British position is that this would hit EEC consumers as well as American and Third World exporters. Sir Geoffrey said the savings needed to meet this year's budget crisis should come instead from savings in the farm price fixing round, a financial margin left over from last year's budget, and above all from a switch in the system of farm price support, paying member states a month in arrears instead of a month in advance.



Screening for Aids criticized

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The World Health Organization has come out strongly against Aids screening programmes now advocated in several countries, that could be "misconceived, inadequately prepared, intrusive - even threatening fundamental human rights - and most likely both extremely expensive and very ineffective".

Dr Jonathan Mann, director of WHO's campaign against Aids, said yesterday that in addition, "these kinds of programmes can have a negative impact on overall Aids prevention and control work by diverting resources away from education programmes and other HIV (Aids virus) prevention activities."

He was summing up a meeting of 21 scientists, virologists and physicians from 21 countries, covering 50 distinct issues, which must be met before any resort to screening.

"Screening to many people seems to be a simple answer to a very complicated question," he added. "Unfortunately, screening is itself a complicated part of an answer, a reflex reaction, to a complex problem."

Even blood donor screening and its test-procedure limitations, because of the gap (from new days to several months) between infection and detection.

Shin Bet reels as court finds 'confession' was extorted

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

The Shin Bet, Israel's internal security service, was reeling yesterday under the second indictment it has received in less than a year for questionable operational practices.

The Supreme Court, in overturning the 18-year jail sentence for treason and espionage imposed on Lieutenant Izat Nafsu, a Circassian, late on Sunday night, strongly criticized the Shin Bet for using illegal methods to extort false confessions from him.

Last year the head of the Shin Bet, Mr Avraham Shalom, was forced to resign after he and several of his men were implicated in an extensive cover-up which involved lying to official investigators following the killing of two captured Palestinian guerrillas in Gaza in 1984.

Both President Chaim Herzog and the Prime Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, yesterday complimented the courts on Sunday's ruling. But both also heaped praise on the Shin Bet and emphasized its irreplaceable contribution to the security of Israel, giving warnings against drawing unfair generalizations from isolated incidents.



Israel's Defence Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, takes a short cut under the table in his haste to leave a crowded reception in Tel Aviv on Sunday night. The picture appeared in the latest issue of the Israel Defence Forces magazine, *Banahana*.

Clergy are loudest critics of growing repression

In the second and final article on politics in Kenya, Paul Vallely pinpoints the lone stand of the churches against growing repression.

The only voices raised regularly in criticism against the growing power of the one-party state in Kenya, and the atmosphere of fear and insecurity it engenders, come from the Church.

The Roman Catholic bishops, with a flock of some three million, took the first step by writing to President Daniel arap Moi to say: "Already the Party is assuming a totalitarian role. It claims to speak for the people and yet does not allow the people to give their views." They said that officials of the Kenya African National Union (KANU) were now unable to distinguish between constructive criticism and subversive conspiracy.

Last month an Anglican bishop, the Rt Rev Alexander Muge, said in a sermon which is still circulating in Nairobi in a mimeographed form: "The people of this country live under threats, fear and tyranny."

He particularly attacked the practice of detention without trial: "For how long will these injustices and humiliations continue? What is the point of protesting against injustices in South Africa when there are violations of human rights at home? These people are more harmful to our country than Mwakenya." The sermon caused an uproar in Kanu, which organized a political rally just to condemn the bishop.

But the most heretical sentiment came from a Presbyterian, the Rev Timothy Njiru, who, preaching reconciliation from the pulpit, suggested that Kanu should get together with the alleged subversive opposition of Mwakenya to thrash out their differences.

Quite what those differences might be is hard to say. Most of the data on Mwakenya comes from Kanu leaks to sympathetic or docile journalists. They speak of around 200 Marxist sympathizers organized in cells of five to 10 potential guerrillas. Party leaders make vehement

speeches almost every day about the threat of the subversives and their foreign masters who are variously Libya, American evangelical missionaries, South Africa and Amnesty International.

In the present repressive atmosphere, where fear mutes the most innocent political discussions, the Government allegations could well become self-fulfilling. But at the moment there is little evidence that Mwakenya is a threat to anybody.

Most observers agree that the only undisputed Mwakenya members were three men who made defiant speeches in court last July when they were jailed for felling telegraph poles before a train to derail it. It was a clumsy and amateurish attempt which did not speak of a well-trained guerrilla group.

Observers in Nairobi are unable to explain why all these trends have accelerated in the past year. Many can only adduce some personal influence by President Moi, who was a provincial schoolteacher before becoming Kenya's vice-president.

In the past he has proved a wily politician. He is surrounded by a group of aides and officials drawn from a careful cross-section of Kenyan tribes and provinces. He is a member of the small Kalenjin tribe and though he has filled many top government jobs with his clansmen, in a successful attempt to weaken the grip of the dominant Kikuyu tribe, his main stratagem has been to surround himself with placemen and with business aides who share his aim of running highly lucrative private businesses as a spin off from government.

But increasingly President Moi seems to be acting on ill-thought out whims. Many recent political initiatives were enacted by zealous officials reacting swiftly to some remark which was tossed out in an impromptu speech, usually in the Swahili version in which he can depart radically from the prepared English script. Such a remark produced the abortive five-day week which was tried last year.

Other capricious events have included the withdrawal of most of the airport passes for foreign diplomats, the ploughing up of private airstrips and the confiscation of the radio licences of missionaries and safari operators, and the ban on government employees visiting foreign embassies.

There was also a sudden crackdown on foreigners, including white tourists in Nairobi's cheaper hotels, who were deported soon after the President returned from a visit to Washington and announced at the airport that he was sick of foreigners interfering in the life of Kenya. Some observers see the current deterioration in relations between Kenya and Uganda as nothing more than an unhappy accumulation of such wild happenstances.

"Some of the stuff he comes out with is very odd," said one journalist. "The press does him a favour by not reporting a lot of it."

An alternative to President Moi is not easy to see. Many Kenyans are not even looking for one. "He is basically a good man. We do not want anybody else, we just want him to improve certain things," said one of his Church critics. "He is a devout Christian. That is good. If he wasn't, we wouldn't even be able to say the little we do say."

In the diplomatic community the situation in Kenya is causing concern rather than alarm.

Kenya has the fastest growing population in the world. It will double by the end of the century, creating more than seven million unemployed urban and rural dwellers. On present form there is no way the economy can keep pace. Already several multinational companies are beginning to disinvest from a country which they fear will become, at the very least, less profitable and, at the worst, a political powderkeg. It is against this background that the first steps on the slope of totalitarian rule must be viewed with more than mere concern.

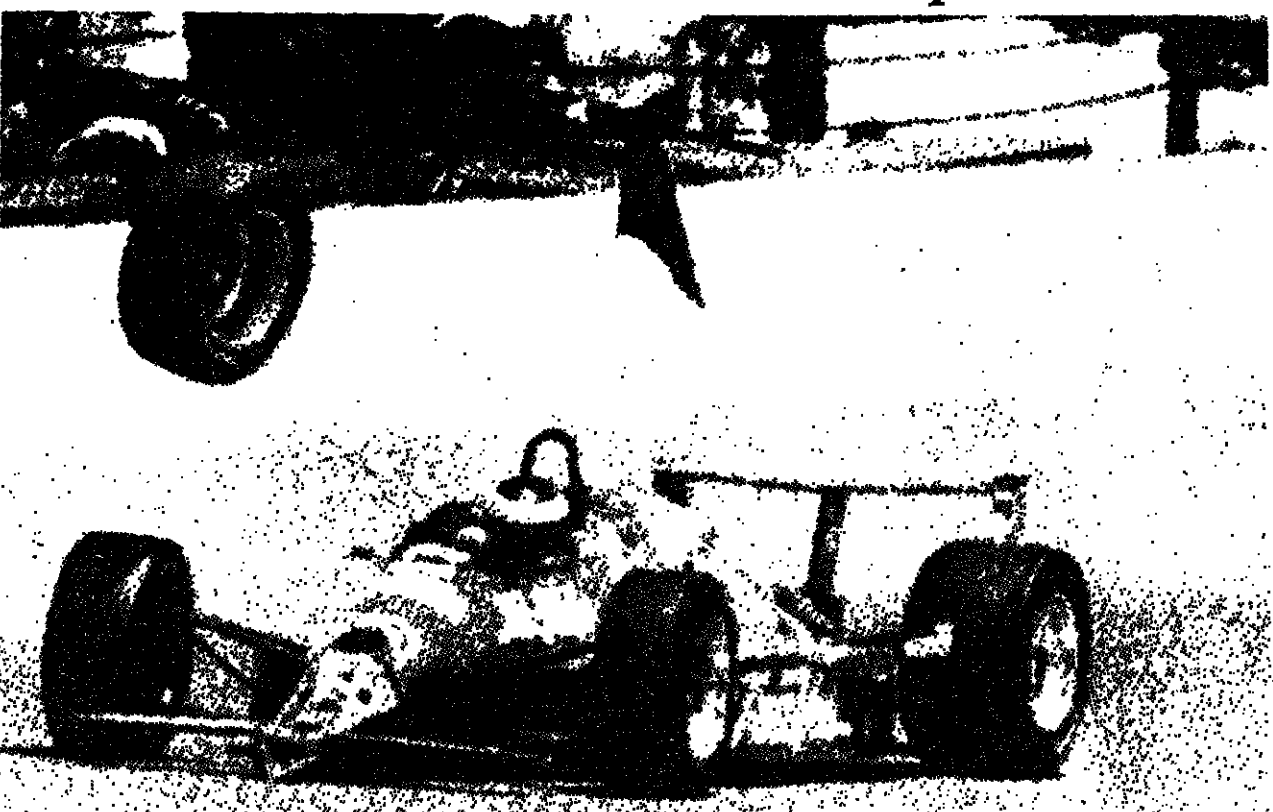
Concluded

Kenya's changing image Part 2

ment there is little evidence that Mwakenya is a threat to anybody.

Most observers agree that the only undisputed Mwakenya members were three men who made defiant speeches in court last July when they were jailed for felling telegraph poles before a train to derail it. It was a clumsy and amateurish attempt which did not speak of a well-trained guerrilla group.

Wheel of death mars the Indianapolis 500



A rogue wheel bouncing over a competitor in the Indianapolis 500 motor race in Indiana at the weekend before flying off into the crowd and killing a spectator. It was the first death at the race track since 1982. Race report, page 33

The war in Nicaragua Contra tactics upset the CIA

From A Correspondent, La Victoria, Nicaragua

The Central Intelligence Agency has been frustrated in its attempts to stop American supported anti-Sandinista rebels attacking poorly defended state farms and co-operatives and killing innocent civilians, according to Western diplomatic sources with access to US intelligence.

"The CIA keeps telling them they lose more than they gain when innocent women and children are killed," the sources said. "We are not having a lot of success in stopping it."

Rebel raids on state farms and co-operatives have been a constant feature of the six-year-old war to overthrow the left-wing Sandinista Government which has claimed that 12 attacks in the last month represent an escalation of attacks on the civilian population.

When the rebels, known as Contras, began receiving \$100 million (£59.5 million) in American military aid last autumn, part of it took the form of training designed to shift the focus of the war away from "soft" civilian targets to "higher value" military and economic objectives.

Since then, Contra sabotage squads operating in small units have had some success in demolishing rural electrical installations. But ambushes of civilian vehicles and attacks on peasant co-operatives have continued, suggesting that the CIA has had mixed results in trying to change the image of the Contras from that of a ruthless horde to one of an effective military force with legitimate, populist aspirations.

Colonel Enrique Bermudez, who commands the main Contra Army, the 12,000-strong Nicaraguan Democratic Force (DFN), insisted in an interview that peasant co-operatives were legitimate targets because they are used to store food and weapons for the Sandinista Army.

"What the Sandinistas call co-operatives are really forward army positions," he said. "They do not produce food, but store food brought in from elsewhere to be distributed to the Sandinista Army. If it were really a co-operative, there would be no soldiers there."

In their April report on military actions, the Nicaraguan rebels listed as one of their main achievements the destruction of a "Sandinista settlement of 45 peasant families."

Many of the houses had recently been destroyed by fire, and although the burned bulk of a tractor was in evidence there was no sign of military vehicles or arms warehouses.

Emilia Pasos, a peasant woman in her forties, sat dejectedly on a tree stump, pulling her hair. "They burned my house and killed my husband, leaving me with this brood," she said tonelessly.

Sandinista co-operatives are typically defended by peasant militiamen with little or no formal military training. According to the peasants' account, just before midnight on April 21 a Contra task force of about 100 men attacked La Victoria, firing rocket-propelled grenades and automatic weapons, catching the militia by surprise.

As women and children ran for cover in a ravine, 25 peasant militiamen attempted to fight off the attackers with AK47 assault rifles. Three militiamen, including a 13-year-old boy, were killed in the fight which lasted just over two hours, the peasants said. There were no other casualties, apart from one rebel killed in the fighting, they added. "They came in shouting, 'Here come the sons of Reagan'," said Pedro Vargas, a 27-year-old militiaman.

Roman Gonzalez, 33, the militia leader, said he had heard that the Contras had claimed to have attacked an army garrison, not a peasant co-operative. "It's all a lie," he said. "This is a co-operative. We only have rifles. It's not true they captured war materials. They sacked and burned 19 houses and corn. All that food was produced here for our own consumption."

They burned my house and killed my husband, leaving me with this brood

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Asked how the expulsions would affect the image of South Africa in Britain he said: "I don't suppose it will help a great deal but then I don't actually support the South African Government is too concerned about what its image is like."

He said that he hoped to return to South Africa. Mr Buick was met at Heathrow by the editor of BBC television news, Mr Ron Neil, who described the expulsion as very sad. He said: "It's sad that the method of expelling him didn't allow him to present his case."

Mr Neil said that he hoped to replace Mr Buick in South Africa with another reporter.

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Canadian visit turns the page

From John Best

President Mitterrand of France arrived in Ottawa yesterday to begin a five-day visit billed by Canadian officials as "turning a page" in relations between the two countries. It is the first by a French head of state since General de Gaulle's tempestuous and embarrassing visit 20 years ago.

The President was greeted at Ottawa's International Airport by Canada's Governor-General, Mrs Jeanne Sauvé. Both Mitterrand and Mrs Sauvé mentioned the special links binding France and Canada in their exchange of welcoming statements.

Later he laid a wreath at Canada's National War Memorial and had talks with the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Brian Mulroney.

Mitterrand said he was in Canada to renew and reinforce the bonds of friendship between France and Canada.

Canadian officials have portrayed the visit as a demonstration of the vast improvement in Franco-Canadian relations that has occurred since President de Gaulle attended Canada's centennial celebrations in 1967. Relations between Ottawa and Paris cooled dramatically after the French President uttered the rallying cry of Quebec separatists, "vivre le Québec libre", in a speech.

A Canadian official, briefing reporters in advance of this week's visit, said: "We are turning a page. We are launching a new era of mutually beneficial relations."

Canadian spokesmen have emphasized what they call the "pan-Canadian" nature of the trip. Mitterrand is due to visit the West and the maritime provinces as well as Ontario and Quebec.

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Leader of new black union faces treason trial

From Michael Horisby, Johannesburg

A man in detention and facing trial for treason has been elected as general secretary of a new 130,000-member black trade union, the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (NUMSA).

Mr Moses Mayekiso was elected at NUMSA's first congress, which was held in Johannesburg last Sunday and attended by 600 delegates. The new union, exceeded in size only by the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), which has 370,000 members, is an amalgam of seven previously existing metal, motor and automobile manufacturing unions.

NUMSA's president, Mr Daniel Dube, told a press conference that the union had adopted the 1955 Freedom Charter, the basic manifesto of both the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) and the United Democratic Front (UDF) coalition of anti-apartheid organizations.

Mr Dube also said that the inaugural congress resolved to demand a "living wage" of 4.50 Rands (£1.35) an hour for all motor and metal workers, a 40-hour week, the right to strike and six months' paid maternity leave.

Other resolutions adopted by the new union included calls for an end to the system of migrant labour, more vocational training for women and young workers, and the recognition as public holidays of March 21 and June 16, the anniversaries of the 1960 Sharpeville massacre and the 1976 Soweto uprising.

Mr Buick returns: Michael Buick, the award-winning BBC television correspondent, flew home to London from South Africa yesterday and said that he was "extremely sad and emotional" at being expelled from the country (Our Foreign Staff writes).

Mr Buick, who spent four years covering South Africa for BBC television news, was expelled along with ITN's correspondent Peter Sharpe.

Asked how the expulsions would affect the image of South Africa in Britain he said: "I don't suppose it will help a great deal but then I don't actually support the South African Government is too concerned about what its image is like."

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Sectarian violence in India

Gandhi faces task of rebuilding Muslim confidence after riots

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Riots between Hindus and Muslims in the north Indian city of Meerut and in the narrow streets of the old city of Delhi have left the Muslim community feeling highly nervous about relationships with their Hindu neighbours.

Community leaders say that it will require considerable efforts on the part of the Government of Mr Rajiv Gandhi to restore normality. Even Muslims living far from the flash points feel themselves threatened.

Mr Noor Khan, a Muslim tailor living in the far south of the capital, declares that "Muslim people are afraid, because police will shoot them, and they won't shoot Hindus".

Reports of a massacre of Muslim families committed by the Uttar Pradesh Provincial Armed Constabulary in Meerut last week, emphasize this fear.

Mr Syed Shahabuddin, a leading Muslim politician in the opposition Janata Party, says: "The population of Meerut is 50 per cent Muslim, why are the police not 50 per cent Muslim too? Then", Mr Shahabuddin adds, "they would not be regarded as an invading army."

According to the Muslims, the present troubles in Meerut

began when the police conducted a search in a crowded Muslim section and arrested a number of youths. A group of women demonstrators protesting at the arrests was broken up by a police Jeep which ran over and killed a small child.

Muslim leaders trace back the present unsettled feelings among the Muslims to Mrs Gandhi's time. In the 1977 general election the reliable coalition of Brahmin, Muslim

Bombay — Private business and trade leaders began an indefinite strike yesterday to demand abolition of city and state taxes levied on interstate trade (AP reports). Highways in Maharashtra state were deserted as road transport associations joined the strike. Shops, businesses and markets in Bombay were closed.

and Harijan which had ensured Congress victories in every other election broke up, and the Muslims deserted Mrs Gandhi in hordes.

At the next elections she appeared consciously to appeal to the majority Hindu vote, giving respectability and a position in the Congress mainstream to Hindu revivalism. Her actions after that election reinforced the view of the minorities that she was

appealing to Hindi chauvinism, though at this stage it was largely the Sikh community that was the target.

The Muslims point to attacks on their culture, language and even religion as justification for their insecurity. In Uttar Pradesh, the largest and most populous state and the one with the largest Muslim population, for example, there is no provision for Urdu language secondary schools. Urdu, the language of the Moguls, is especially the Muslim mother tongue.

"The younger generation cannot write letters to their parents," complains Mr Shahabuddin. "We have made Uttar Pradesh monolingual in one generation."

The feud over the mosque at Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh, built by the Mogul-conqueror Babur on the site of the birthplace of the Hindu god-king Rama is symbolic, say the Muslims, of an attitude to other Muslim monuments. They point to neglected mosques and even mosques converted back into temples as evidence.

They also point to the failure of the Government to publicize or put any authority behind commissions of inquiry aimed at increasing the Muslim share of development or of employment.

Death toll in Meerut continues to climb

Delhi — The official death toll continued to climb in the north Indian city of Meerut, 40 miles north-east of Delhi, as hospitals received further bodies from the week-long communal convulsion in which Hindus and Muslims have been killing, maiming and burning each other in large numbers (Michael Hamlyn writes).

The official death toll now stands at 84, but military officers, government doctors and local reporters say more than 120 have been killed and some 300 injured. The local administration has been accused of covering up the number of deaths for fear of provoking further violence.

Three battalions of soldiers have now been brought in to help keep the lid on the violence, and to take the strain from police who are themselves now accused of communal partiality. Army officers have reported that at the end of last week the Provincial Armed Police, who are almost entirely Hindus, went berserk in Malliana, a Muslim slum area, killing at least 16.

There were no further incidents reported from the city yesterday, but police said they fished out 18 bodies from a river close to Meerut.

The clashes spread to eastern India's Ranchi district on Sunday where at least two people were killed and 12 injured in Araru village, the Press Trust of India reported.

Skilful Papandreou outwits opposition

From Mario Modiano, Athens



Mr Papandreou telling Parliament that a referendum will decide the future of American bases in Greece.

In one of his most skilful performances in Parliament, Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, managed to turn the tables on the Opposition at the weekend and regain the initiative for his beleaguered Socialist Government.

He brushed aside a deluge of opposition allegations of large-scale corruption and scandals among party-appointed officials in government, by calling for a vote of confidence.

In the early hours of yesterday he won hands down. All but one of his 157 Socialist deputies supported his Government, against 139 votes of no confidence and two abstentions.

The victory was not unexpected but Mr Papandreou will have no difficulty in construing it as clearing his administration's reputation.

The three-day debate exposed his leadership to opposition broadsides aimed at his Government's unpopular austerity programme, its unfulfilled promises, and overall incompetence. But Mr Papandreou again took his critics by storm by pledging to hold a national referendum to seek the electoral support for any agreement extending the presence of American military bases beyond the end of 1988.

The move disarmed his party's disgruntled left by shifting to the electorate the responsibility for such an important policy reversal. It was also his clearest message yet to the United States of his willingness to negotiate the extension of the bases agreement which in the past he had vowed to refuse.

Mr Papandreou's one-upmanship came at a time when his demoralized Socialist Party (Pasok), which is losing voters hand over fist because of economic setbacks and financial scandals, was under increasing pressure to call early elections by New Democracy, the main conservative opposition party.

But what helped Mr Papandreou to fend off well-documented criticism from Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, the New Democracy leader, was that his rival's party was in disarray after last week's defection of Mr George Rallis, its former leader and an ex-Prime Minister.

Mr Rallis said he questioned Mr Mitsotakis's ability to solve the country's complex problems if New Democracy came to power, and urged the formation of a broad democratic alliance under the leadership of Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the retired former President.

With New Democracy facing the threat of a possible split, Mr Papandreou confidently dismissed his rival's call for immediate elections in Parliament. "They will not be advanced even for a single day from the date they are due in June 1989," he said.

Mr Mitsotakis announced that he would hold a protest rally in central Athens on June 2 as a show of force, and challenged Mr Papandreou to do the same. However, the opposition leader was thought to be more anxious to consolidate his own leadership of the party at this juncture rather than defy the shrewd Mr Papandreou.

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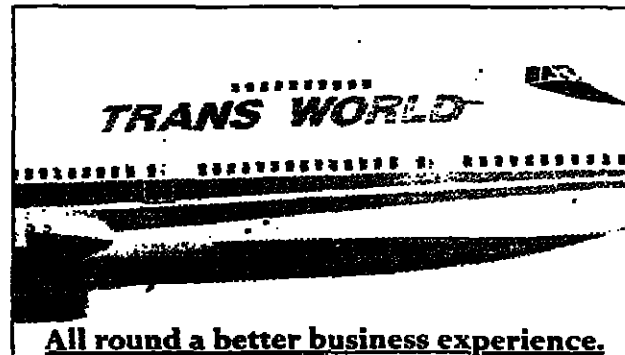
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Prisoner exchange goes ahead

Paris — Morocco and Algeria have announced an exchange of military prisoners captured over the years in hostilities between the two countries (Susan Macdonald writes).

Algeria is freeing 150 Moroccan soldiers who at various times had crossed into Algerian territory and Morocco is releasing 102 Algerian soldiers captured fighting alongside the Polisario in the Western Sahara in 1976.

Vatican refuge

Vatican City (Reuters) — Mother Teresa, the Nobel Peace Prize winner now aged 77, told the Catholic weekly *L'Espresso* that she would open a home for vagrants inside the walls of the Vatican.

Asylum plea

Munich (AFP) — Twenty-one Czechoslovakians and 10 Poles on visits to West Germany asked for political asylum at the weekend.

Italy strikes

Rome (Reuters) — A strike by railway workers and a two-hour pilots' stoppage disrupted travel while striking teachers marched through Rome.

Storm deaths

Dhaka (AP) — Two people were killed and 145 injured in a storm that battered large areas in northern Bangladesh.

Soccer riot

Konya, Turkey (AP) — Police detained 34 soccer fans after a riot here.

Camel ruling

Sharjah, United Arab Emirates (Reuters) — Camels which caused a fatal car crash landed the owner a £12,000 fine. The judgement reversed a custom allowing the owner of any animal killed in a road accident to claim compensation from the driver.

Greenland goes to the polls

By Christopher Follett

Superpower defence interests clash with Eskimo village politics as voters in Greenland, the biggest island in the world, go to the polls today to elect their fourth government since winning home rule from Denmark in 1979.

Some 37,000 Greenlanders out of a mainly Eskimo population of 54,000 are eligible to vote in the elections, in which 154 candidates from four political groupings are running for 27 seats.

Privatisation, tighter control of alcohol and educational reforms have been central topics in the low-key campaign along with defence. The ruling centre-left two-party coalition, led by Mr Jonathan Motzfeldt of the Siumut Party, Greenland's leader for the past eight years, collapsed in March in a dispute over alterations to the key United States, early-warning radar station at Thule in north-west Greenland.

The Danish, Greenland and United States governments maintain that the new Large-Phase Array Radar system has only a defensive, monitoring role, while the Soviet Union claims that it can be used to direct offensive missiles across the North Pole in violation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

The Greenland Government fell prematurely when Mr Motzfeldt refused to comply with demands from the small left-wing Inuit Eskimo Party, Siumut's partner in the outgoing coalition, for a government commission to be set up to monitor more closely Nato activities at the Thule base. Earlier this year, the Danish Parliament passed legislation banning any offensive use of Thule.

Running against the left-wing Siumut and Inuit Eskimo parties are the centre-right opposition Atassut Party and the right-wing Polar Party.

Buyers of homes in the sun still wait for justice

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Thousands of small investors, including Britons, who invested their savings in the hope of a home on the Costa del Sol, will once again have to wait for justice.

The Madrid High Court decided yesterday to suspend until the autumn a case arising out of one of the worst building scandals of the Franco era. When the Sofico building empire crashed in 1974, one year before General Franco died, it owed some 25,000 investors an estimated £200 million at today's prices.

The hearing was suspended after Señor Eugenio Peydro, the president of Sofico, now aged 80, and accused of fraud with his son of the same name, failed to appear in court claiming poor health. Cardiologists said he might die if submitted to trial.

Professor Manuel Jimenez de Parga, one of the lawyers representing 500 of the victims, including Britons, protested yesterday at "the scandal" that 13 years had gone by without the courts settling the case.

Lawyers representing the investors blamed the long delay, already a record in

recent Spanish legal history, on a marked reluctance over the years to tackle one of the scandals of the former regime.

Several top Franco generals, including one of his security chiefs, and other prominent figures of the regime, were on Sofico's board and among the original accused who have since died.

In 1977 the Supreme Court ruled that several of these figures had no responsibility in the scandal.

Defence lawyers succeeded yesterday in frustrating the start of the hearing against the son, who is in his fifties, on the grounds that he had only acted on his father's orders during the years 1962 and 1974.

As the building empire over-expanded and then got into financial difficulties, investors found flats they had "bought" had not even got off the drawing board.

Last year the Madrid High Court magistrates decided it was time to give a new push to the case, but yesterday defence lawyers suggested the timing of the hearing was related to municipal and regional elections on June 10.

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Next month,
amid a fanfare of
publicity, millionaire and
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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

CONTINUED ON
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Bavadra voters threaten to hit Fiji's sugar harvest

From Stephen Taylor Suva

Supporters of Dr Timoci Bavadra, the deposed Prime Minister, are to start a rolling campaign of civil disobedience today in pursuit of more places in Fiji's emergency administration.

The campaign will be similar to that mounted after the May 14 coup in which Dr Bavadra and his Government were detained for six days. It will include shop and transport shutdowns, a schools boycott and a strike in the vital sugar industry, a spokesman for Dr Bavadra's NFF-FLP coalition said.

The spokesman drew back from reports that Dr Bavadra had threatened secession of the western side of the island of Viti Levu - where he draws his political support, and where the sugar industry is concentrated. "Our lines of communication to Government House are still open," the spokesman said.

But other measures are being considered in protest at the composition of the Council of Advisers to Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, the Governor-General, which has more members who have links with the coup than it does with those from the Bavadra administration.

One suggestion is that the coalition should send to the annual meeting of the South Pacific Forum later this week a rival delegate to embarrass the emergency government.

A strike by sugar farmers and cutters would be of more

pressing concern as the harvesting season has just started. The industry could tolerate a delay of three or four weeks, but after that the crop, which brings in around 40 per cent of Fiji's export earnings, would be in jeopardy.

Confusion still dominates Fiji's public life, but Suva was returning to a semblance of normality yesterday as Ratu Ganilau chaired the first meeting of his advisers and as

Anglo-Indian talks on the Fiji coup ended with no apparent result at the weekend, but there may be a follow up (Andrew McEwen writes).

The Foreign Office said that Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Shri K. Natwar-Singh, the Indian Minister of State for External Affairs, "expressed deep concern at the attempt to displace a duly elected government".

Indian sources said that Mr Natwar-Singh would meet Lady Young, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, today.

The 19 advisers also include Ratu Sir Kamiseva Mara, the former Prime Minister defeated by Dr Bavadra, who is to advise on foreign affairs. Ratu Mara had evidently also been favoured to lead Fiji's delegation to the South Pacific Forum meeting in Western

Samoa, but it has now been made plain that other member nations regard him as unacceptable because of his suspected support for the coup.

Dr Bavadra and his deputy, Mr Harish Sharma, were allocated responsibility for health and labour respectively, despite their boycott of the council. Although he is a doctor it is hard to imagine that the former Prime Minister would have been satisfied with such a junior post.

Mr Savenaca Siwatibau, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, who is to advise Ratu Ganilau on finance and the economy, told a news conference that Fiji had reserves equivalent to five months of imports. Despite the problems looming over tourism and the sugar production, the Fiji dollar had maintained its value and the movement of currency in the aftermath of the attempted coup was not causing concern, he said.

Meanwhile, the Indian-origin community remains apprehensive about the future, with constitutional amendments to undermine their status being talked about, and sporadic communal unrest continuing.

Their fears will not have been allayed by a resolution passed yesterday by the Great Council of Chiefs - now in the sixth day of their meeting - calling for an amnesty for Fijians charged as a result of last week's street attacks on ethnic Indians. The resolution is not binding on the Governor-General.

Ethnic tension and assaults,

along with the vandalizing and looting of homes in some high density areas, kept Indians confined to their homes for most of last week. Since the weekend they have re-emerged, opening shops and wandering the streets of Suva freely again. But in this ethnic environment, fear is catchy and spreads rapidly.

So do rumours. Yesterday's crop included the claim that Dr Bavadra had been detained again, and that an Australian military taskforce was gathered offshore for an invasion.

Mr Gyaneshwar Lala, a former Mayor of Suva, said: "The Indian community is quiet but disenchanted. Those who can get out are going."

Favoured destinations are Australia, New Zealand and Canada, although comparatively few are able to meet entry requirements.

To Mr Rajendra Kumar, editor of *The Fiji Times*, it seems that the predominant reaction of the majority community has been shock.

"This was something you never expected to happen in Fiji - gangs of thugs on the streets beating up women as well as men. This was the kind of nightmare we have not known here before."

"Now the shock is passing and it is being replaced by anger. Some Indians are talking about vigilante groups to protect their families and homes."

"Security is the key to the future. If people feel that their families and property are safe, this could still blow over like one of our hurricanes."

Seoul students protest over 'cover-up'



Plainclothes police arresting the mother of a South Korean student jailed for anti-government activities as she shouts slogans during a demonstration in Seoul yesterday.

Thousands of students held rallies yesterday in protest at an alleged cover-up in the torture and death of a detained student (AP reports).

Some 700 students hurling firebombs and rocks, fought with police for about two hours at Sungkyunkwan University after riot squads firing tear gas broke up a demonstration. Students held peaceful rallies and sit-ins at several other universities.

Rain slows China forest fire

Peking (AP, Reuter) - A light rain has offered a brief respite to thousands of firefighters trying to hold back a blaze eating away at north-eastern China's great forest reserves. The Forestry Ministry announced here yesterday.

The fire which started on May 6 in the Daxinganling Forest of Heilongjiang province, has killed at least 200 people, laid waste several towns and scorched at least 1.48 million acres of land.

The Ministry said the rains on Sunday slowed, but did not

stop, the southward spread of a 15-mile long blaze.

A new firebreak was being cleared by 3,600 firefighters in one southern section while 7,000 others were working on another fireline.

The fire has been contained in the east by a 186-mile long U-shaped firebreak ranging in width between 300ft and 500ft. In the west, 68 miles of a planned 150-mile firebreak is now under construction.

The official *China Daily* reported yesterday that about a dozen fires were heading

southward at a speed of more than half a mile a day, but that better weather and the firefighting efforts had staved off any immediate threat to the forests of Inner Mongolia.

At least 92 people have been killed and more than 400 injured in widespread flooding in south China over the past few days, Guangdong provincial radio reported.

It said 85,000 acres of farmland had been flooded, 20,000 houses had collapsed and 350,000 people had been marooned.

Ecuador's democracy tested

Dirty tactics send politics to new low

From Christopher Thomas Quito

Ecuador's fragile democracy is being severely tested in a political rough-house that has undermined and humiliated the gun-toting President Febres Cordero. His fight for survival and the dirty tactics of opponents aimed at bringing him down have taken politics in South America to a new low.

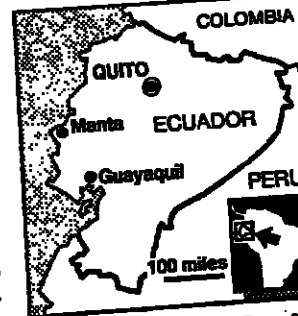
But the country seems none the worse for the unseemly contest: Quito is probably the most docile capital in Latin America, surrounded by lush mountains and not a beggar to be seen on the well-swept streets.

The modern Congress building in the middle of the city, however, is a different story. There is a heartfelt loathing between President Febres Cordero, aged 50, a pro-Reagan right-winger, and a bewildering array of left-wing factions who control the Chamber.

The result is a unique style of doing political business. There have been fist fights, teargas explosions, smoke bombs and even gunshots during congressional sessions. The president of Congress once had to duck when somebody threw a heavy ashtray at him.

President Febres Cordero is the very personification of Latin American machismo. He was always known by his first name, Leon, which means "lion" but his fortunes have fallen so sharply that he is now often called by his other name, Cordero. It means lamb.

He is a millionaire from one of Ecuador's principal families and he learnt his politics in the



sometimes called "El Loco", is now campaigning for the presidential elections next January. President Febres Cordero is precluded under the constitution from seeking a second four-year term.

The General, aged 52, is himself the ultimate macho man. He boasts 10 children by three women. His father had 34 children by a virtual harem. "I will change the history of

the President has not recovered his tough-guy image

the people if I become president," he declared. President Febres Cordero calls him "that man with a drunkard's face".

Ecuador, a member of Opec, is not noted for anything other than oil, bananas and the Galapagos Islands. But for all its seeming insignificance, the survival of its young democracy is regarded as profoundly important by the United States.

Since the military stepped down in 1979, nine other Latin American countries have elected civilian governments. The US Government fears that the fall of Ecuador could undermine some of the new democracies as well as undermining its own boast that it has encouraged the democratic trend.

So far there is no sign that the military is interested in taking over. The isolated Air Force rebellion was condemned by all top officers. The military even warned Congress not to press an impeachment motion against the President.

Ecuador's wild politics are attributed to a flawed constitution that muddles the separation of the executive and legislative branches and the presence of so many political parties, numbering 17 at the last count.

The Government has been severely shaken this year by earthquakes and a series of at least 50 devastating mud-slips that killed about 1,000 people.

Petroleum exports, which accounted for 60 per cent of foreign earnings, ended when an earthquake shattered 30 miles of the main oil pipeline on March 5. Repairs are expected to take at least another six months. The total cost to the economy is estimated at \$1 billion (\$295 million). All repayments on the country's \$8.16 billion debt have been suspended.

Student protests and riots have been quelled by the police and the Army since the imposition of severe austerity measures, including a big increase in petrol prices.

There was a national strike on March 5, resulting in widespread clashes between workers and the authorities. The left is having a ball.

General Vargas, a wild man

President Febres Cordero fighting for his survival.

President Febres Cordero fighting for his survival.

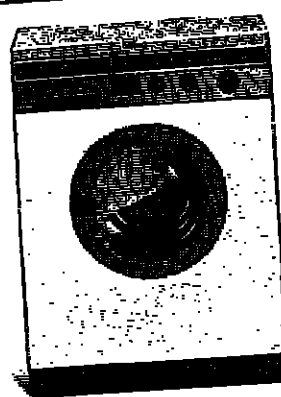
President Febres Cordero fighting for his survival.

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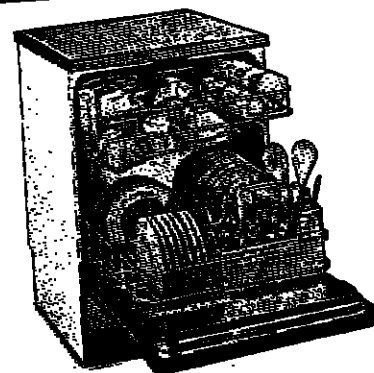
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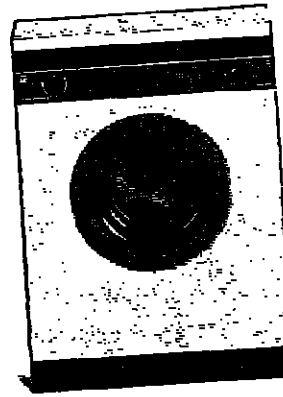
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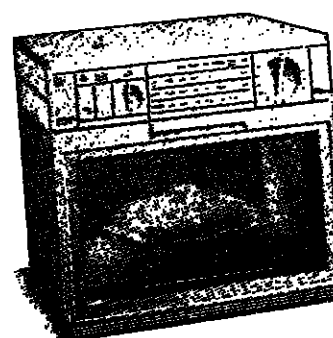
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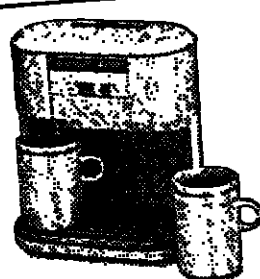


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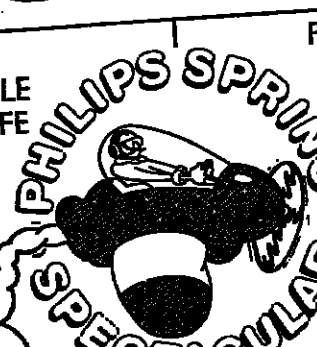
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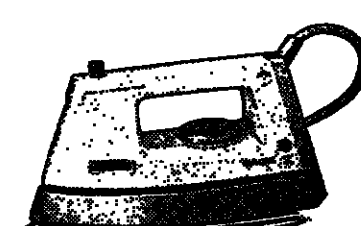
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THE TIMES DIARY

Swedish chill

The case of Simon Hayward, the Life Guards captain imprisoned without charge in Sweden since March on suspicion of drug smuggling, has brought relations between the British and Swedish armies close to breaking point. While his mother yesterday accused the Swedes of inhumanity, I learn that a visit by a senior Swedish officer to the Life Guards' Windsor barracks was cut short earlier this month. Senior officers were advised of a strong feeling in the mess that while Hayward languished in solitary confinement further hospitality should not be extended. Though the Swede — a friend of the regiment since they met on a UN tour of Cyprus — left on amicable terms, his early departure has evidently been interpreted in Stockholm as a snub. A Swedish officer is said to have abruptly ended a tour of service with the British Army in Germany in retaliation, and a representative of the British Army is set to return from Sweden. Yesterday, John Gorst, until last week Hayward's local MP, told me Anglo-Swedish relations may deteriorate further: "I fear there will be a coldness which matches the Swedish climate."

Post haste

Enoch Powell is questioning the wisdom of the Prime Minister's decision, taken after the 1983 general election, to give holiday-makers postal votes. His theory is that she was forced to start campaigning a week early and thus will peak seven days before the June 11 poll. "Had she allowed only the normal campaigning period of three weeks, would-be holidaymakers would have found they were too late to apply for postal votes and that would have been very damaging," he said at a meeting of his fellow Official Unionist candidates in Belfast. Perhaps Dr Owen should lend them one of those boats he is always lolling against.

Battle bust

The environmentally-sound Liberal party's battle bus, which was supposed to take lead-free petrol until someone realized that it ran on diesel, has run into another bout of trouble. Its passengers, lavishly equipped with the latest hi-tech wizardry to keep in touch with their offices, have found that all the electronic equipment goes down when the bus is on the move. And even when it stops three quarters of the cellular telephones remain out of action. Perhaps Dr Owen should lend them one of those boats he is always lolling against.

Vigil

Regular church going took on a new meaning at the weekend when the Rev Leonard Middleton, vicar of the 12th century church at Copford in Essex, asked for volunteer sentries to guard the church against vandals during the annual flower festival. Two muscular



Christians have been posted for each of three nights in a tent outside the locked church, which had recently suffered a spate of break-ins. The church is rather isolated," the vicar tells me, "and we want to protect all the displays and personal possessions connected with them." Not to mention the rare examples of medieval wall paintings.

Anticipation

After spotting crates of champagne in Conservative Central office last week, I can reveal that an enthusiastic printing firm has given Labour a head start with its plans for an election night celebration. An invitation has been printed which says: "Neil and Glensy Kinnock request the pleasure of your company at their new home immediately after the election. Time 9 pm. Venue 10 Downing Street, London SW1. Please bring a bottle, RSVP. Red tie." But then it doesn't stipulate which election.

Vote early

If you are getting fed up with election exhortations just be glad you are not a resident of the village of Llodio in northern Spain. The night before last many of the 800 inhabitants were roused from their sleep by telephone calls urging them to vote for the Basque Nationalist Party in next month's regional elections. Embarrassed party officials explained yesterday that the pre-recorded message went out by mistake because of a computer error. The mayor, seeking re-election under the party's colours, is particularly irked.

PHS

Let the universities breathe

by Mark Richmond

Britain's universities have been jolted by severe financial restrictions since 1981. There have also been penetrating attacks on our ways of thinking and working. There have been investigating committees, probing questionnaires, new management rules and advice of all kinds. We have been criticized for complacency and intellectual arrogance. We have rested too comfortably on our Nobel laurels, relying on taxpayers' money as a right, presuming goodwill, gratitude and support from all quarters.

The universities have responded to the criticisms, though too slowly for some. There has been a 10 per cent cut in staff and a 20 per cent fall in the purchasing power of our recurrent grant while the number of students has risen marginally. Links with industry have been greatly strengthened in some places and initiated elsewhere. Universities now do more than twice as much work in this area as they did four years ago.

New systems of measuring efficiency in management and effectiveness in teaching and research are being put in place. Decision making is being streamlined and committee structures being overhauled.

Even the potentially divisive notion of selective funding, both within and between institutions, is now accepted up to a point. Research in high-cost subjects is becoming concentrated in fewer centres and it is accepted that this process will accelerate. Universities accept that they can no longer hope to be excellent researchers in everything. What is hard to bear is that some may be deemed to be excellent in none.

If the spur to change has been accepted, after a few initial screams of outrage, it is because we in the universities realize that we have to marshal our resources and refine our processes to protect what is vital for the future. Our quality of education and our excellence of research and scholarship must be preserved within the constraints that face us.

More resources to preserve standards have not been available basically because we have not been able to argue the case for them persuasively enough. It is the universities' task to convince politicians and the public that what we provide is crucial for the future of our country: that we provide good

value for money and that more money would be well spent.

Now, when the universities are already seething with change, the government has produced an additional "stir". It is proposed to change the way in which universities are funded. In place of a grant system, which has given individual universities the scope to adapt to local needs, to foster promising research, to support unfashionable scholars and to undertake new initiatives from their own resources, there comes a proposal to institute a system of contracts.

The details of these arrangements are as yet undefined, though their outline was given in a consultative document published only 48 hours before the general election was called. At their most relentless, contracts would remove all freedom of manoeuvre from university management, all opportunities to investigate and invigorate, except under the express authority of central government. Clearly our great and vital traditions will be in danger. All would risk being confined to training and investigation for narrow and short-term practical ends.

It is hard to know why the grant system is to be replaced by contracts. Certainly it would heighten universities' awareness of their customers' immediate requirements. But it would also allow the Department of Education and Science and the government to be much more dirigiste, for the minister to intervene more directly and personally.

If contracts are to be forced on us — and only a change in government at the election is likely to deflect the idea — they must be framed in such a way as to let the universities breathe, to allow freedom for innovation and experiment. What is at issue is something far more important than change caused by shortage of funds. It is our ability to protect education, scholarship and high quality research.

In the universities there is clearly still much that needs changing and we accept that challenge — a challenge that must involve more dialogue, particularly with industry and commerce. But the bottom must not be thrown out with the bathwater.

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The author is Vice-Chancellor of Manchester University and incoming chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals.

Michael Ignatieff asks politicians to stop trying to be charitable



Folly of the compassion sweepstakes

The general election offers few more amusing sights than the scramble of politicians of all parties to be seen as caring and compassionate. If every time in private life we helped an old person across the street and then asked each passer-by to applaud our compassion, we would be seen as monsters of vanity. Yet in the blathering circus of public life, nothing pays so well as mawkish self-advertisement of virtues.

Mind you, it doesn't pay to be too caring or too compassionate: that would imply being soft towards scoundrels or being wasteful with taxpayers' money. So every self-respecting politician aspires to that subtle state of grace known in the trade as being "tough and tender". In the compassion sweepstakes the trick is to berate your opponent for his toughness without looking too tender yourself.

Such moral jockeying would be an innocent addition to an election's amusement were it not that the jargon of compassion redefines obligations within the welfare state as relations of charity. The poor and dependent are ill-served by any language which implies that their entitlements depend upon the kindness of politicians' compassion. The old age pension is not a caring society's reward to its old retainers for years of service: a pension is a pensioner's right, grounded in years of contributions. When politicians promise to increase pensions, they are not handing out electoral gifts: keeping the pension abreast of the cost of living is widely understood to be a social duty. The dole is not the manifest and visible sign of our compassion towards the unemployed, but their rightful return from the pool of contributions that all earners make towards mutually insuring each other against a risk — joblessness — which can fall on us all.

When, in our names, social workers climb the stairs of a housing estate to assist the disabled, the single mother or the infirm, they are providing a service which is their clients' by

charter of a welfare state. Historically the welfare state was created in order to substitute rights-based relations of justice between rich and poor for compassion-based relations of philanthropy. Yet so historically impoverished and so rhetorically debauched has contemporary political language become that even the left of the Labour Party seems to believe the welfare state is about caring rather than about justice. Banners over Islington town hall tell us to Care for Islington because Islington Cares for Us.

That is not how most people understand the contract of citizenship. I don't want to live in a "caring society", where people get what the caring professions think is good for them to have. I want to live in a just society, where people get their rights, neither more nor less. A little more talk about justice and a little less talk about caring would do wonders for the campaigns of all the parties.

Unfortunately, the language of rights is just as debauched as the language of compassion. On these very pages last week T.E. Uley referred to "the right of parents to have their children beaten at school". What next? If we are really determined to empty rights of all their meaning, I want to put in a plea for a right to be spared politicians and pundits redressing each of their prejudices as a right. The rights that count are ones inscribed in common law and statute: anything else is nonsense.

If both the languages of compassion and rights are being degraded in this campaign, so too is the concept of citizenship. In these pages last week, David Hart maintained that the only people likely to vote for increased services and the taxes to pay for them are those who feel guilty about their good fortune in the Thatcher years. What has happened to the idea of citizenship, when it can be so seriously maintained that concern for the welfare of others can proceed only from a masochistic refusal to follow the charms of self-interest?

The same attenuated vision of the voter is on offer in the statistical assertions of Ralph Harris and Arthur Seldon that few people are actually prepared to back their preferences for better services by volunteering to pay higher taxes. Their Institute of Economic Affairs polls are a welcome chastisement of the intellectual sloppiness of poll measurement of civic altruism, but like David Hart, they wish us to believe that civic-mindedness is a self-indulgent rhetorical pretension indulged in by the guilt-ridden few.

Their own evidence fits oddly with the apparent fact that a majority of the electorate currently intends to vote on polling day for parties, Labour and the Alliance, that will increase taxes in order to improve services. Were Labour to win on June 11, what would Seldon and Harris con-

clude: that 40 per cent of the country had succumbed to a fit of guilty compassion and let their self-interest go to sleep? Hardly.

The institute's poll asked people to separate their personal and collective interests in a way that is utterly artificial and therefore gives artificial and unreliable results. Most electors know that their private welfare is so intimately bound up with public welfare that it is nearly impossible to know which would benefit them most: a cut in taxes or improvements in services.

Sometimes, as Harris and Seldon rightly point out, this interdependence of private and public interest suppresses choice: it is wrong, as well as inefficient, for a council tenant's personal welfare to be so much at the mercy of the collective welfare of the borough housing department. But equally often, improvement in public amenities is so obviously the most efficient way to improve private welfare that no private freedom is suppressed. Seldon and Harris can hardly suppose that the provision of a municipal baths will suppress their god-given right to build a pool in their gardens.

Moreover, their poll data may indicate not that electors think private spending is always a more efficient way to improve their welfare, but simply their aggrieved and regretful experience that they rarely get their money's worth out of public expenditure.

The history of the welfare state since 1965 is the history of more taxpayers' money going to produce declining real levels of welfare. Until that cycle is broken, most people know that more taxes will not necessarily lead to better services. This is another good reason to forgive the electorate for reaching for the off-button on their television sets when some politician promises to demonstrate his or her compassion by wasting more of their money.

The author is presenter of BBC2's Thinking Aloud and author of *The Needs of Strangers*. Chatto & Windus, £4.95.

Now the unions take on Labour too

As polling day nears, the trade unions are in a surprisingly defiant mood. Although the leaders of the National Union of Teachers and the two largest civil service unions were keen to oblige the Labour Party by suspending strike action during the election campaign, their activists insist that it should continue. They and militants in other unions, unconvinced that Labour will win an overall majority and terrified of a third Conservative term, are pushing their executives into greater confrontation with the government.

Despite appeals by Labour's shadow education secretary, Giles Radice, the NUT and the National Association of Schoolmasters' Union of Women Teachers have made it clear that their members will take part in half-day strikes in 52 local authority areas between now and June 11.

Again, although Labour's general secretary, Larry Whitty, had expressed the hope that the civil service unions would find other ways of pursuing their 15 per cent pay claim, their leaders are confident that members will vote for a

total stoppage on June 8 and 9. And if that was not enough for Labour leaders who were hoping for industrial peace during the election, leaders of four unions representing 80,000 workers in the power industry have said they will mount a campaign of non-cooperation to try to force the electricity boards to improve on their 5 per cent offer.

The unions concerned deny that their action will harm the Labour Party's prospects. Terry Ainsworth, deputy general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association, says in fact that his union's action will be of benefit since it would damage the Conservatives' claim to have radically transformed the unions through their policy of reform.

The Labour Party was hoping that the TUC would be able to persuade the civil service unions to suspend their action during the campaign. Even John Ellis, the CPSA general secretary, was loath to recommend further strike action and warned his union that an all-out strike could be a disaster for Labour.

But neither Ellis nor the TUC was in a position to do Labour's bidding. Talks with the Treasury broke down and Ellis was compelled by his executive to recommend further strike action; the CPSA executive had already ruled out any suspension of industrial action until the Treasury agreed to improve its offer of 4.25 per cent.

Union pessimism about a further Conservative term has led many activists to view the latest campaign as their "last hurrah" before the next onslaught of Conservative trade union reform. Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the NUT and chairman of the TUC, recently warned that the next Conservative government might end the negotiating rights of more unions, ban strikes in "sensitive areas" and even abolish the right to belong to a trade union.

How this latest union campaign will effect Labour's own union strategy in the run-up to the election is not yet clear. For the first time during an election campaign the Labour leadership decided that the trade unions would play "a supportive rather

than starring role". The reason was perhaps best explained by Bryan Gould, Labour's election campaign co-ordinator. Asked whether the voters would view the unions as Labour's paymasters, Gould said they would not because the relationship was changing.

With the notable exception of Ron Todd, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers, who will chair the Labour Campaign Committee, trade union leaders are to be kept discreetly in the background. But the present round of strikes means the unions will be to the fore.

It may be that by campaigning on "trade union issues" such as jobs, health, and education, the Labour Party can win over the majority of trade unionists while asking their leaders to keep quiet and suspend strike action wherever possible. But many unions have given notice that, faced by the prospect of a third Conservative term, they are not prepared to fall into line.

Roland Rudd

Ben Pimlott

Voting Alliance with a pin

Who is more likely to benefit from a vote cast for the Alliance: Mrs Thatcher or Mr Kinnock? Now that the possibility of a hung parliament has come sharply into focus, this question has acquired new importance.

The Alliance manifesto takes an aggressive line. "We would insist that the views of the substantial section of the electorate who had voted for us went into the process by which the programme of a new government was decided," it declares. "If other parties seek to cheat the electorate of that right, we shall seek to bring the matter before the voters as soon as possible."

This passage is apparently to be interpreted as follows. If there is a hung parliament, the Alliance will try to negotiate with the biggest party first and the runner-up as its last resort. It will demand, as its minimum terms, a less tight-fisted approach to unemployment from the Tories, a non-unilateral defence policy from Labour, progress towards electoral reform from both. It is interested in a coalition or nothing. "Nothing" means voting against the Queen's Speech, even if this causes an immediate dissolution.

Obviously, such a take-it-or-leave-it approach is largely bluff. The major party leaders have rejected the idea of a coalition as firmly as the Alliance has demanded one, and the initiative will be in their hands. Both have said they will put their programmes to Parliament and make no deals, challenging the other parties to combine against them if they dare. This does not, of course, preclude gestures of encouragement: the Tories would sacrifice little by undertaking to create a few more jobs, and Labour leaders would be glad of an excuse to fudge on defence. But the Alliance would certainly get less than it asks for and is unlikely to test the patience of the voters by forcing an electoral rerun. The likelihood, therefore, is that the Alliance would be compelled to choose between rival minority governments, over which it would have little influence.

It might not come to this. Labour might be able to govern with the help of Celtic nationalists alone, or Mrs Thatcher might continue, precariously, on the basis of Ulster abstentions. Almost any hung parliament, however, would give the Alliance a central role in the choice of a new prime minister, and in deciding between Labour and Conservative. It is here, the Alliance leaders maintain, that the views of their voters come into play: it will be an historic moment for democracy. In fact it will be a lottery.

To cast a vote for a party that is destined to stay out of office is one thing; voting Liberal as a way of protesting against the main parties has long had a place in our political traditions. To cast a vote for a party that may decide arbitrarily between two diametrically opposed alternative governments, is another. Such a vote is the equivalent of stabbing at the ballot paper with a pin.

Committed Alliance voters presumably see it differently. Some, honestly but naively, believe Mr Steel and Dr Owen capable of forming their own majority administration, something which the Alliance leaders declare in their manifesto as their "prime aim... an aim that can certainly be realized at this election". Others may have been persuaded by Mr Steel's rhetoric and Dr Owen's tetchiness that the Alliance is against the present government. The second group may possibly be right. If Mr Kinnock heads the field on June 12, it is hard to imagine that the Alliance would deny him his prize.

Despite the Davids' condemnation of "adversarial" politics in theory, their own campaign is adversarial enough in practice, with the government *in situ* the principal adversary. There will be little enthusiasm in the Liberal Party or SDP if, having apparently toppled Mrs Thatcher from her pedestal, their leaders help her back on to it.

But if the Tories lead after polling day, and Mrs Thatcher does not have an overall majority, the incentive to produce a Labour government will certainly be less. No matter that, on domestic policy, there is little in the Labour manifesto that the Alliance cannot support and, "electoral reform apart", vice versa. To deprive Labour of the glamour and legitimacy of office for a third term would help to build up the Alliance as the real alternative, and there would be advantages in playing cat-and-mouse with a wounded Tory administration, waiting for the moment to pounce.

Perhaps, therefore, we should conclude that the Alliance will sustain in office whoever tops the poll. If this was certain, electors might at least be able to calculate that — in power-political terms — a centre vote remains as irrelevant as it has usually been in the past.

Alas, such a conclusion is premature. Either assessment could easily prove false. The sorry truth is that, so far from "the views of the substantial section of the electorate" who vote Alliance becoming the critical factor in post-electoral smoke-filled rooms, the vitally important decision of who will govern Britain is likely to be taken by a handful of individuals without recourse to anybody: a classic case of power without responsibility.

In this increasingly polarized election, the realization that an Alliance vote is a vote in the dark may be one reason for the fall in the number of people intending to cast one. Meanwhile, so-called tactical voting becomes nonsensical if voters do not know whether their "tactical" decision will harm the government or help it.

We need, therefore, to challenge the Alliance once again: is a vote for a Liberal or SDP candidate a vote for change or for the status quo? The electors have a democratic right to be told.

The author is Professor of Politics and Contemporary History in the University of London.

however... Henry Stanhope

Down our way it's warfare

I know of two ways in which to divide an English town. One is to build a motorway through the middle. The other is to send along the BBC *Down Your Way* team.

The radio programme of that name has recently been in the news through the retirement of its genial host, Mr Brian Johnston, and its own temporary disappearance for what the Sweeney usually refers to as a "spray job".

I hope they don't change it too much. It is a programme that I haven't heard for years. But like Henley, matins and the Odeon cinema, it is comforting to know that it is still there. It is a little part of the Britain we grew up in.

I have some personal experience, however, of its destructive impact on the fabric of provincial life in the middle years of this century. Once was when it visited my home town in mid-Wales, in the Age of Richard Dimbleby. The other was when I was working as a local newspaper reporter in Northamptonshire when the presenter was the late Mr Franklin Engelmann. I therefore know a little about the system or, at least, how it used to work then.

Their producer's modus operandi was to canvass local opinion, through newspaper editors, borough librarians and their like, about who should be heard on the programme. The names were put into a hat and vigorously shaken. Then the producer threw them all away and picked all the people himself — or herself, as the case may have been.

The difficulty arises from the fact that the BBC, not unnaturally, is intent upon picking interviewees who best represent the character of the town and/or are most likely to interest those people who are listening elsewhere. The local inhabitants, on the other hand, see it as an appropriate occasion on which to reward their old friends or stab old enemies ruthlessly in the back.

An appearance on *Down Your Way* in rural Britain ranks about halfway between a gold watch and the British Empire Medal — though clearly below a handshake from the Queen.

The difference between these two interpretations has rarely been successfully bridged. As a result, the BBC production team drive off into the sunset at the end of their stay blissfully unaware that they have left behind a community on the brink of civil war.

Picking teams is always difficult. Mr Harold Wilson used to choose a carefully balanced cabinet of friends and enemies, who would spend Thursday mornings fighting themselves to a standstill, while he puffed away on a couple of pipefuls of Exmoor Hunt. But at least it kept the peace within the party.

Mr Edward Heath, on the other hand, selected those who agreed with him on almost every issue that arose, so they could all get away early in time to find a free table at White's. Outside, however, all hell was breaking loose among the Tories. It's all a matter of personal judgement.

So it is with *Down Your Way*. Why they chose Mr Griffiths the Fish instead of Mrs Morgan the Milk — despite all the work she has been doing for the Lifeboat — can often be a question hard to answer. Could it be that the producer, like Mr Griffiths, is a Baptist? (All names in this column, I should add, are entirely fictitious and bear no relationship to any person living or dead.)

But if the dispute over who should be interviewed is heated, that over their choice of music is unending. It really is very difficult for, say, the town clerk who, if he took my advice, would stay out of it.

If he goes for Gracie Fields singing "Sally", he is generally considered by the ratepayers to be lowering the dignity of his office. Should he, on the other hand, ask for something from a little-known opera by Janáček ("from the final quartet, please, Mr Johnston") he can be accused of showing off.

That is why most music on *Down Your Way* is so middle-brow. It is full of public servants playing safe.

But I hope it comes back just the same. They haven't had me on it yet...



1 Pennington Street, London E1 9DD Telephone: 01-481 4100

EDUCATING CONSERVATIVES

Mrs Thatcher's opponents proclaim that the Conservative Party is now in the embarrassing position of having two contradictory policies on education, which is supposed to be one of the most important issues before the electorate. The Prime Minister, supported by Mr Tebbit and Lord Young, wants to reintroduce selection. Mr Baker does not.

Thus a national debate which everyone was encouraged to believe had been settled, for good or ill, more than 20 years ago has suddenly been reopened bizarrely and unexpectedly. It prompts many questions, in addition to the fundamental one of whether selection is desirable, such as: why is it not in the manifesto? And is it vote winner?

The matter came to light only when Mrs Thatcher was questioned about the implications of the manifesto proposal to allow state schools to opt out of local authority control. She insisted, and continues to insist, that once a comprehensive has chosen independence it will be for the governors and parents to decide whether and how they wish pupils to be selected in future. This showed an admirably brave disregard, in mid-election, for what her more cautious ministers think the voters want. Or perhaps it showed a clear regard for what she believes the voters really want.

Mr Baker resolutely maintains that a comprehensive will be granted independence only if it undertakes to remain a comprehensive. The difference is that under Mrs Thatcher's plan, comprehensives could become about as rare as grammar schools are now. Under Mr Baker's, grammar schools would remain a rarity.

Apparently Mrs Thatcher wanted her intentions spelt out from the start. Unfortunately she was overruled by those who, like Mr Baker, fear that a return to selection will be seen as the reintroduction of the massively unpopular 11-plus. The consequence of this mistaken and appalling fudge is that the debate over selection, whose resurrection is most welcome, is likely to be blighted by an entirely irrelevant argument. Much as Labour will try to make it one, the 11-plus is no longer an issue.

It was always a crudely unsatisfactory measure of a child's potential and it has been overtaken by the Government's plans for a core curriculum accompanied by attainment targets at 7 and 11. That will allow primary schools to make a far more accurate assessment of their pupils' abilities and aptitudes

because it will be a judgement formed over a period, not in one sudden-death series of written tests. So the real question is selection, and selection for what?

The trouble about the back-door way the issue has emerged is that, so far, Mrs Thatcher has talked about selection only in terms of grammar schools, as a benefit, in other words, for the most academically able 25 per cent. But what about the rest? How will they benefit from selection? How will schools stripped of their cleverest pupils be better off?

It is our consistent failure to come to terms with those questions which has killed off the tripartite system of grammar schools, technical schools and secondary moderns envisaged by the Butler Act of 1944. The Act required local education authorities to "afford all pupils such variety of instruction and training as may be desirable in view of their different ages, abilities and aptitudes". It never happened.

Unlike the rest of Europe, we seemed culturally incapable of accepting that children have different abilities and aptitudes. So instead we developed a system of grammar schools and schools that aped grammar schools. That left the way open inexorably to comprehensives which the Labour Party pretended meant grammar schools for all. Just as inevitably, it was followed by the widespread introduction of mixed-ability classes which, as we now know, fail the most able pupils as surely as they fail the least able.

There is only one way selection can work and only one way it can be sold to parents and the electorate. It has to offer carefully devised alternatives of equally high quality and esteem (but not necessarily in separate schools) to three broad categories of pupils: to those who will benefit from a predominantly academic training, to those who will benefit from a predominantly technical training and to those who will benefit from a broadly vocational training.

The pity is that instead of grasping this historic nettle, Conservative leaders — but not the bolder, more candid Mrs Thatcher — show every sign of blindly falling over it. The middle of an election campaign may not be the best time to be making policy. But the confusion that has been created by the contradictory signals emanating from Mrs Thatcher and Mr Baker must be quickly dispelled and replaced by a clear commitment — along Mrs Thatcher's lines.

A WORLD OF BABIES

The birth of a baby somewhere this summer will mean that the world's population has reached five billion. The UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) is proposing in its latest report that July 11 should be designated, in effect, his official birthday. But is it cause for celebration or alarm?

The one billion mark was passed only in the last century; the second less than a hundred years later. Since then the statistics have flown by. With 150 babies now being born every minute, 220,000 a day or 80 million a year, the total will pass 10 billion about 100 years from now — at which point, so they say, it should stabilise.

One cause for celebration must be that this capacity for self-propagation reflects great advances in medicine and living standards. Average life expectancy is now around 60, three times what it was in the mid-17th century when the population reached 500 million. Infant mortality is now 80 in every 1,000 — a mere fifth of the rate in those days.

Another must be that man can regard his future with greater equanimity than he used to. During the 13 years which have elapsed since global population reached four billion, he has proved that he can feed himself more than once over. In the United States and Europe, it is food surpluses, not shortages, which have recently given most cause for concern.

But population rises in inverse proportion to the capacity of society to sustain it. Thus nine out of every 10 babies now being born, begin life in the Third World. Asia will contain roughly half the world's population by the year 2020 and Africa is on course to have three times the population of Europe. In sub-Saharan Africa the number of people should double in little more than two decades —

despite pestilence, famine and drought.

People who live amid poverty, in societies where mortality is high, have large families for a variety of reasons — not the least of which is the assumption that not all of them will survive. But they place an increasing burden upon subsistence economies.

The corollary of this is that the size of local families will decrease if and when poverty recedes and infant mortality declines with it. But how can one advance without the other, when over-population places such demands on health and education programmes and on economic progress in the Third World? It is a vicious circle of great complexity and sadness. Food can be transferred during times of crisis from the granaries of Europe and North America, and aid can help improve the infrastructure of countries which, in the end, must survive on their own. But it is a long and painfully slow business.

Nor is it a convincing argument that the huge population increase within the next 100 years will create its own dynamic, by stimulating solutions to the problem. It is not from the rice paddies of Asia or the arable fields beside the Nile that the advances in agricultural science have come. The so-called green revolution has been led by the prosperous First World.

A more direct and effective answer to the problems of so many developing countries must lie with better population planning and widespread birth control. The search for better means of food production and distribution must continue, to ensure that no babies will go hungry or families starve. But this search must be accompanied by a more intensive effort to control the population of our planet — in the interests of us all.

TO THEIR CREDIT

Britons now buy a third of all their clothes, shoes, furniture, cars and household goods on credit compared with a quarter in 1974, says a National Consumer Council paper. This has brought "severe problems" for a minority, the Council says, but also "benefits" for the many.

The Council emphasizes the problems rather than the benefits. This might be because of the NCC's traditionally pessimistic impression of the world as a place peopled by defenceless consumers dependent for protection on bodies such as the Council. Or it might be because the Council, like the people who sell and lend to the consumers, has to make a living. And hardly anyone is going to pay much attention to an NCC paper unalarmingly reporting that it is on the whole a good thing that Britons are now buying a third rather than a quarter more things on credit because otherwise they would not be buying those things at all.

Credit and increasing prosperity are inseparable. They have been so ever since the west started becoming prosperous. The NCC paper does not deplore credit. One suspects, however, that the NCC regrets it, or at least is muddled about it. If so, the Council is not lending distinguished company. "Thou shalt not lend upon usury to thy brother" (Deuteronomy, xxii 19, 20).

And Cicero recalled that Cato, when asked what he thought of usury, made no further reply other than to ask what the questioner thought of murder. The Christian Fathers made virtually no distinction between interest on equitable terms and extortion. Both were condemned. Hence the mediaeval anti-usury laws.

All this was meant for an agriculturally-based societies, in which the poor could easily fall victim to extortionate money-lenders.

Even then, economic reality intervened. Deuteronomy permitted lending on usury "unto a stranger". The mediaeval laws did not apply to Jews and Lombards, and were steadily relaxed as the mediaeval world grew richer.

Not long after that time, one of Shakespeare's characters — like cautious parents before and after — was urging his son to be "neither a borrower nor a lender". Even if Shakespeare agreed with the words he put into that character's mouth, it is as well to remember that he is our National Bard rather than our National Economist. If it were the other way about, both our literature and our economy would be impoverished.

For borrowing and lending were in full swing in Shakespeare's England and have been ever since. It is an error to assume that mass spending on "consumer durables", made possible by credit, is a post-war activity. In the 1920s credit was the means by which many people could afford such wonders as crystal sets and sewing machines. In the 1930s it was a means of recovery from depression since it helped provide a market for the electrical goods of the new factories along the Great Western Road.

The NCC calls for changes in legal procedures to distinguish between the "won't-pays" and the "can't-pays". The latter are not "reckless spendthrifts", it says. What they need, the Council implies, is a simplified proceedings which help them sort out their affairs. All of which may well be true. An even surer way of avoiding consumers falling into debt would be for creditors not to lend to those consumers. But that is a solution likely inspire another complaining report from the body which claims to be the consumers' National Council.

Poverty as an issue in politics

From Mr John Colbeck
Sir, The Right Rev Mark Santer's remark that the Conservative programme did not put poverty very high on the agenda was far from "gratuitous" — the adjective applied to it in your leading article of May 21. If any party, in its attitudes or in its executive actions in government, seems not to care very much for the weaker, poorer sections in society that is a very clear criterion by which a religious voter (or a secular moralist, for that matter) might decide against that party.

If the party of the wealthy and powerful adopts attitudes and policies which favour the wealthy and the powerful, that is a case, however disguised, of a group pursuing its own interests selfishly and narrowly. In most religions and moralities narrow forms of self-interest are bad.

If actions against unemployment and poverty are, as you suggest, major moral criteria in voting, perhaps major criteria are not very high on the Conservative agenda either. Nietzsche might apply the Conservative for this but a Christian bishop-elect must surely be allowed to disapprove? Yours faithfully, JOHN COLBECK, 8 Farm Close, West Wickham, Kent, May 22.

From Mr J. M. Rex
Sir, Your second editorial today (May 21), "Religion's elect", has about it a disturbing whiff, yet again, of leaving politics to the politicians and religious views to the Church.

At a time when many are saying we shall all be bored stiff long before polling day, is it not just possible that the insights of some churchmen, individually or corporately, about the technical means of achieving desired ends might well raise the level of debate and relieve boredom?

Freedom of speech

From Lord Glendon
Sir, Philip Howard (feature, May 18) has told us of the voter's answer to the canvassing John Wilkes: "I'd sooner vote for the devil than you."

This reminded me of an Edinburgh voter's answer to my mother, who was canvassing for me in my first general election (1945). In a hostile area, my mother asked a householder who opened her door to vote for me.

Looking after baby

From Lady Anstey
Sir, Since the days of Dickens baby-kissing has always played a prominent role in the run-up to a general election. Being an experienced grandmother, I know how much babies have been kissed — and hoisted aloft by complete strangers.

How lucky for some of our prospective candidates that babies are not yet eligible to vote in an election.

Yours faithfully, ELIZABETH ANSTEY, West Wing, Norwood Park, Southwell, Nottinghamshire.

Out of step

From Mr F. M. M. Steiner
Sir, Both you and the TV news bulletins about the Kimberley case have repeatedly referred to Mr Nigel Hall as the child's stepfather, although he was and is not married to her mother.

To ask when a woman's lover becomes the stepfather of her children is not mere linguistic pedantry. Even though a husband does not normally acquire legal rights and responsibilities in respect of his wife's children by earlier marriages, such stepfathers often try to do their best and are normally assumed to assume a parental role.

The term therefore seems to carry a certain meaning in respect of both rights and duties and clearly should not be applied widely outside marriages, if at all.

The rising divorce rate affects an ever-increasing number of children and since, in the larger number of cases, it is the mothers who are awarded custody, the

Rasher by far

From Mr Brian Read
Sir, I can assure Mr Peter Ball (May 13) that there is, at least in the USA, a bacon substitute with all the flavours, smells and texture of the real thing. Seven years ago I was the guest of a vegetarian in Florida and I had such a memorable breakfast of what seemed like perfect crispy bacon that I made a note of the details.

The product was formulated in 1978 by Miles Laboratories Inc of Chicago and sold as "Cholesterol Free Breakfast Strips of Artificial Bacon Flavor Textured Vegetable Protein" by Morningstar Farms, 7123 W. 65th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60638.

The ingredients listed on the carton included soybean oil, hydrated vegetable protein, egg whites, modified corn starch, carob bean and guar gums, propylene glycol, carrageenan, glucose, disodium guanylate, disodium inosinate, vitamins B1, B2, B6 and B12, iron as ferrous sulphate.

My wife tells me that she has looked for a similar product in the UK but has never found one.

Yours sincerely, BRIAN READ, 50 St. Mark's Road, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bones of contention from Tower

From Mr William White
Sir, The report about the article by Theya Molleson shows only that it is possible to take the results of an examination in 1933 of some bones in Westminster Abbey (dating from any time before 1674 when they were found) and interpret them to show that the bones are those of two children who died aged between 8.6 to 10.7 years and 12.9 to 16 years.

I must leave criticism of the anatomical proof of consanguinity and sex in the article to those better qualified than I to point out the serious flaws and omissions it contains. I will say, though, that a proof of age which relies for support on *The Great Chronicle of London* rests on shaky foundations indeed. The chronology of the *Chronicle* at this point is demonstrably wrong. Of the main events described under 1484 other than the rumours of the death of the Princes, one, the rebellion and death of the Duke of Buckingham, took place in 1483, and the other, the death of Queen Anne Neville, took place in 1485.

Could it be that Theya Molleson is 12 months in error in her calculations? If so, what does this do to conclusions drawn from her results? Yours faithfully, P.W. HAMMOND, 3 Campden Terrace, Linden Gardens, Chiswick, W4.

Your Archaeology Correspondent found Miss Molleson's argument for family relationship very persuasive, especially the presence of extra bones in the sutures of the skulls of the two skeletons said to have been found buried at the Tower of London in 1674. Suture bones of the above type may indeed be a rarity in the modern world and suggestive of a close relationship, but even in the 17th century one third of Londoners showed these extra bones, whether related or no. (In earlier times the frequency of the trait could be even higher: 71 per cent of a sample of Romano-British skulls, Don Brothwell, *Digging Up Bones*, 1981).

If it is the position, size and shape of the suture bones that is of significance in the kinship claims, why does the pattern differ in the skull of Anne Mowbray, the presumptive relative in the thesis? Professor Roger Warwick, who examined Anne Mowbray's skull, informed me that it contained at least 14 small ossicles in this region. Furthermore, the skull in Tewkesbury Abbey attributed to George Duke of Clarence, the paternal uncle of the "Princes", shows no bones in the sutures. Similarly, Mr Hammond's "distinctive features of the hands and feet" have been challenged in the columns of the *London Archaeologist*.

The evidence of the ages at which the children died is the strongest part of the case. Despite the elegant mathematical treatment of the dental condition in the article there is recourse to more exotic arguments in order to account for the retarded development of certain bones in the spine of the elder of the two children. There is also the uncomfortable fact that Miss Molleson found that the younger child appeared to be rather tall to have been the age calculated.

The study discussed above is a welcome addition to a long-running debate. However, although there is no doubt about the age and date for the death of Anne Mowbray (these are known from the inscription on her coffin) those for the remains attributed to the "Princes" remain unsatisfactory since they are dependent upon circular arguments.

Radiocarbon dating of the skeletons is a highly desirable step which would determine whether or not they are derived from the 15th century and hence deserve the detailed treatment currently accorded them. One could guarantee that they would receive a more respectful handling than was the fate of Dante's remains.

Yours sincerely, WILLIAM WHITE, 61 Eskdale Avenue, Chesham, Buckinghamshire, May 21.

Vespers hymn

From Mr W. E. Armstrong
Sir, The Reverend Dr Thomas Cooper seeks to reassure us (May 9) that the sentiments of the *Dies Irae* are very much "alive and kicking" after its "relocation" from the requiem Mass to a mere hymn sung at Vespers.

Apart from the tasteless phrase, "alive and kicking", applied to the most solemn and disturbing of all Christian canticles, the *Dies Irae* has no spiritual significance anywhere in the Roman Catholic liturgy except in its own and ancient context.

To "relocate" it — a word I should have thought more suitable to property dealing than liturgical matters — is exactly, *pace* Dr Cooper, to abolish it.

Yours faithfully, W. E. ARMSTRONG, 16 rue Thiers, 64100 Bayonne, France, May 11.

All buttoned up

From Miss Audrey Bayley
Sir, I was glad to see reported in this week's church Press the reappearance on one pair of episcopal legs of some elegant gaiters. I clearly remember wearing (non-episcopal) gaiters at the age of seven or eight and I have been waiting hopefully for the arbiters of women's clothes to bring them back into fashion for adult wear.

More adaptable than boots and neater than leg-warmers, they would be a great comfort in our changeable weather. Moreover, they would create a need for buttonhooks, so giving an opportunity for a new small industry to employ out-of-work buttonhook makers.

Yours faithfully, AUDREY BAYLEY, 6 Croft Lane, Adderbury, Banbury, Oxfordshire, May 18.

ON THIS DAY

MAY 26 1898

William Robert Gladstone (1809-98) died on May 19. His body lay in state at Westminster for three days before burial in the Abbey.

THE DEATH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

REMOVAL OF THE BODY TO LONDON. (From Our Special Correspondent.) HAWARDEN, May 26.

To-day Hawarden has seen its last of Mr. Gladstone. At a quarter to 7 this morning the body, enclosed in the coffin, was carried out of Hawarden Castle by the porch erected by the children and kindred of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone to celebrate their golden wedding. Workmen employed on the estate were there to draw and to push the bier on its way to the church.

It was a beautiful morning, full of auguries of great heat to come. The procession moved slowly across the gravel sweep, thence it passed across the lawn and by a rather circuitous route under the propped-up branches of a monumental beech tree; then it turned abruptly to the right and took the route of the moat of the old castle. The silent column of mourning men and women passed the Institute, draped in purple and white. The postman about to deliver letters passed with uncovered head. The cows coming in for milking passed it also. The whole scene was as peacefully rural and simple as it could be.

At 5 o'clock the stream of visitors to the church came to an end. Then at 6 o'clock followed a beautiful scene. The choir and clergy formed themselves into a procession by the iron gates bearing the inscription "Enter into His gates with thanksgiving..."

It was not, however, until the park was entered that the scene became really impressive. The crowd within was great as the crowd without, but the space was greater, and the great trees — they are without exaggeration among the finest in the country — seemed to enforce silence even upon a somewhat disorderly crowd. The procession swept slowly on. Just at that moment the peacocks cried, and then at the point nearest the Castle there was a pause while his hymn "Rock of Ages" was sung. The tune which was particularly beloved by Mr. Gladstone echoed over the woodland and the pasture where men were silent and respectful. Then the procession moved onward slowly towards the Broughton Lodge. It was here, where the deer used to roam in days gone by, that the scene was most picturesque and most impressive. One passed municipal officials, the Mayor of Chester, with his gold chain, for example. One passed lines of men swathed in crêpe bands, but the crowd grew less thick and the surroundings grew more peaceful, and it became more possible to realise that one was accompanying the funeral of a great man who was also a country gentleman leaving the home which in life he dearly loved. The procession moved on over the undulating ground, and all round the birds sang and the startled cattle ran to and fro. Then there was a final halt under a chestnut tree. Then on the still evening air rose the hymn "Praise to the Holiest in the height". It was hardly audible behind at first, but gradually, as man after man joined in the last tribute of song, the sound grew stronger. At last there was a reverent chorus in wonderful time and tune from something like a quarter of a mile of sorrowing men and women. Then the choir and the clergy left, filing away into a garden on the left, and the funeral procession of Mr. Gladstone passed into the open and dusty highroad...

THE ARTS

Heaven of hell

It was thanks, yet again, last night to Channel 4 for attempting to relieve some of the now predictable Bank Holiday monotony. Acting on quite the opposite premise from the other stations, it tested out some new ideas on an audience fleeing from the standard fare.

It was the ideal place to preview the baroque Peter Greenaway and Tom Phillips collaboration *A TV Dante - Inferno V*. Last night's episode was a short section from a full-scale version which will bring all 34 cantos of the *Inferno* to the small screen.

Those among the more learned of us will know that in Canto V, "Dante, guided by Virgil, enters the second circle in the ever-narrowing, ever-descending spiral of hell". However, I doubt that the average viewer would realize any of that was going on. Confronted by a visual and aural assault of hurricanes and

TELEVISION

what was happening, although it was obviously something quite hellish.

Although both described various kinds of hell, *Messenger From Poland* (Channel 4) could not have been further away in technique from the *Inferno* although it was also a segment sliced from a forthcoming series - this time a 20th-century history of Poland.

With only the odd black and white photograph to aid him, Jan Karski sat before the camera in the obligatory book-lined room and recalled his life as a member of the Polish Resistance during the Second World War. Like many who have survived horrific ordeals (Karski was captured and tortured by the Gestapo) he seemed at one remove as if what he had experienced, both then and once free, had made him something of a different order.

His tale of trying to convince the allies of the desperate state of the three million Polish Jews and his descriptions of the reactions of his listeners, among them Roosevelt, HG Wells and Anthony Eden, was compulsive enough to survive the austere presentation.

Alexandra Shulman

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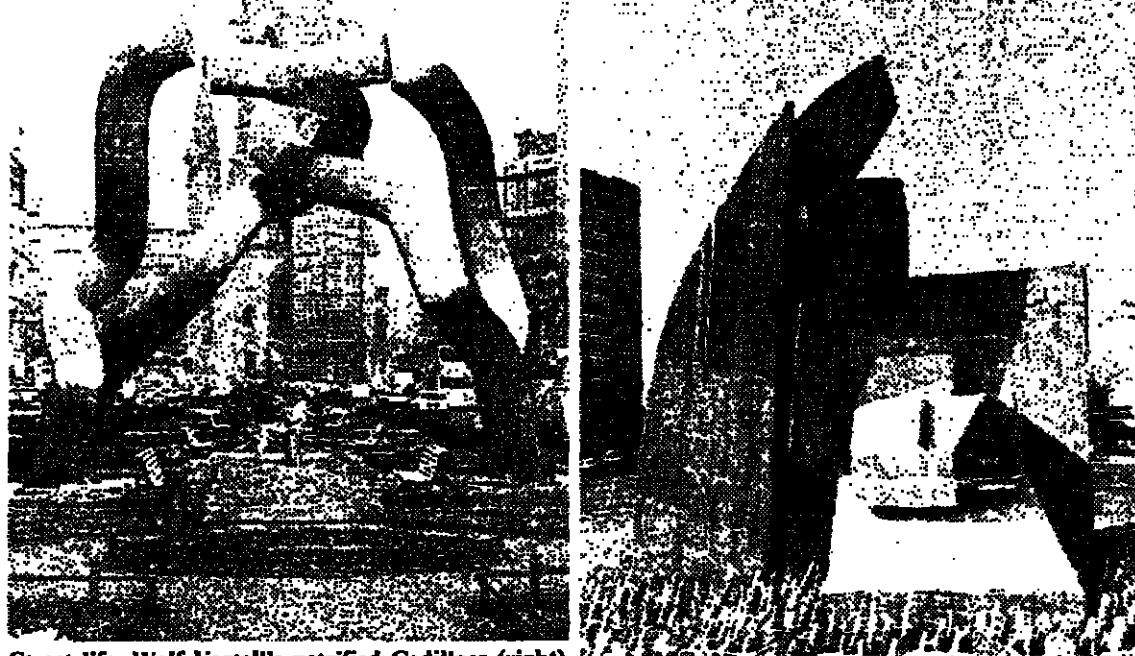
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Living portrait of a wakened city

John Russell Taylor reports on the new, colourful face of Berlin, now celebrating its 750th anniversary



Street life: Wolf Vostell's petrified Cadillacs (right) and the Matschinsky-Denninghoffs' writhing knots

Since it is the city itself that Berlin is celebrating in this, its 750th anniversary year, it seems only appropriate that the city itself should be the principal exhibit. Not quite all the city, perhaps, though each district has its own assigned week of events. But as well as numberless exhibitions in practically every museum and gallery, there are the very considerable areas which have made over, one way and another, for the Internationale Bauausstellung, which reaches its climax, though not by any means its conclusion, this year.

The point about the Bauausstellung is that it is not in any normal sense an exhibition at all, but a demonstration of the best that a wide variety of modern architects can do towards rebuilding and renovating West Berlin. The last time Berlin did something like this was exactly 30 years ago, but then the show pieces were gathered together in a relatively small area just near the Akademie der Künste.

This time, the organizers are, in certain respects, more circumspect as they need to be with the hundreds of new buildings involved. Though there are a few deliberate show pieces, like the spectacular plan for the complete reconstruction of the Prager Platz, the vast majority of the buildings are residential blocks respecting Berlin's tradition of a maximum of seven or eight floors.

To dramatize what is happening, the Bauausstellung has just opened (until September 13) a sizeable exhibition of its exhibition, on four floors of a half-reclaimed building in the Lindenstrasse. Here one can see plans, drawings and photographs that give a concentrated idea of what has already been done, and what is still to do, in six distinct areas around the city.

The colour is important, because although the organizers do not care too much for having the event tagged as "Post-Modern", the fact is that almost everywhere you go, that is the impression you get. Historical reference abounds, in stylistic details as well as in scale, and as can be

expected with architects like Rob Krier prominently involved, the colour treatment of each building is the most striking feature - especially compared with the prevalent grey concrete of 30 years ago.

To convince us that this time the planners are very conscious of the city's historical heritage and the unwise wholesale demolition which took place just after the Second World War, there is a strong emphasis on the rehabilitation of existing structures. To drive the message home further, the Nationalgalerie has been hosting (until the end of the month) the biggest of the formal exhibitions in the first wave of anniversary year. It provides a sort of prologue to the Bauausstellung proper, covering 750 years of architecture in Berlin and planned ingeniously so that you can start with whatever era you choose and be sure that, whatever route

through it you take, you will always end up with one of the demonstration rooms on specific ideas being tackled by the architects of today.

The 19th-century section is particularly valuable, since most of what we think of as Berlin tradition, especially in housing, began then. On the other hand, the amazing scale model, in the section on the Nazi era, of Speer's projected main congress hall, towering over the minute adjacent Reichstag, does offer a dreadful warning on the dangers of

It is pleasing to observe that not only the living are being catered for in all this urban renewal. In the show "O ewich is so lank", at the Landesarchiv until June 26, we can see that the architectural and sculptural fantasies of Kreuzberg's his-

toric cemeteries are also under loving scrutiny and careful repair: detailed research is being carried out into the documentation of original colours for the Oppenfeld Mausoleum, a fantastic Egyptian structure which, in this country, we would leave to rot, as well as into the restoration of more seriously important works by early 20th-century sculptors such as Franz Metzner.

Architecture and related arts like interior design bulk large. The Hamburger Bahnhof, for instance, handed over recently by the East German railways and turned into a transport museum, has been made over (until November 1) into an enchanting miscellany called *Die Reise nach Berlin*, which recreates the way travellers to Berlin saw or imagined it.

It includes reconstructions of sections of the most famous hotels,

vintage motor cars, period travel posters and even such exotica as a stuffed horse, possibly ridden by King Gustavus Adolphus, and a "smuggler's" artificial leg with a hiding place for little personal articles.

Nor is the great industry of visitors' souvenirs forgotten: one loses count of the Brandenburg Gates in every material known to man. One of the most dramatic elements is the great mounds of old luggage, collected into Beys-like assemblages, on which the labels remind us of when and how a hundred or more of Berlin's most famous visitors came and enjoyed.

Painting and sculpture do not come into their own until high summer but already there is a classy collection of current Berlin art (with token earlier figures like Hoch, Hoyer and Meidner) chosen by four leading critics and shown at the Kunsthalles until July 12 under the title *Momentaufnahme*.

Most controversial to the average Berliner is the already notorious *Skulpturenforum*, which scatters eight large sculptures at irregular intervals from the Rathausplatz - which has Wolf Vostell's petrified Cadillacs at its centre - to the Nürnberger Strasse, where the Taubentzen is decorated by writhing chrome-nickel knots created by Brigitte and Martin Matschinsky-Denninghoff.

Most argument of all has been generated by Olaf Metzel's *13.4.81*, a tower of temporary street barriers adorned with supermarket trolleys, which is placed right opposite Krantzler's, to affront tourists and locals tucking into cream cakes. Actually it is quite agreeable to look at; in any case, the first time I saw it a disabled artist had found it a useful display stand for his paintings, and serious discussions were being held by passers-by about whether they, and for that matter he, with his wheelchair, were intended to be part of the work.

Berlin is clearly still Berlin, 750 years on or no.

Unsound freedom

Whether we like it or not, changes are coming to radio, fuelled not so much by new technology - though that will make them possible - as by commercial and social pressures. Manufacturers and merchants want national networks on which they can cry their wares; communities, minorities and special interest groups want to talk to themselves and anybody else they can induce to listen.

For the first time it looks as if sound broadcasting in the UK will go some way towards giving them what they want. Some of the implications, arguments and fears were aired last week in an edition of *Analysis* (Radio 4, Wednesday). David Wheeler called his programme *More Than Two Can Play and the questions are "How many more?" and "What can they play at?"*

There are some warnings to be taken. France, for instance, went from limited radio to an almost total free-for-all and has regretted it. We are likely to move more cautiously - though it seems we may still

RADIO

try to launch three national commercial networks without waiting to see how one fares on its own.

Yet it was plain that the unknown is legion and the possibilities not entirely reassuring. Is there the money - "Adspend" in the gruesome terminology of "Adspend" - to sustain new networks? If advertisers can go national on radio, will there really be enough to support the locals, many of whom have found profits difficult already?

Could competition drive them uniformly down-market away from speech-based radio and towards music and chat? Far from increasing choice, could expansion simply land us with Radio One debased and multiplied? If it does, what will stop it? For there will be no obligation on the newcomers to provide any element of public service broadcasting.

This, it is confidently expected, will remain the special province of the BBC, and that seems to be the only likelihood for at no time have even the best of the locals been able to compete seriously with the combined efforts of radios three and four.

Is there, then, a commitment to public radio service? Speakers were heard to say so, but what the true strength of that commitment may be is another matter. If commercial radio drags the mass audiences away from the BBC and leaves it needing the same percentage of the licence fee to feed fewer people, how far will that commitment go?

And what is it a commitment to any way? When people talk of public service or speech-based broadcasting, they seem increasingly to mean only news, information and current affairs.

This limitation wasn't mentioned in Mr Wheeler's discussions, and I was not surprised because I do not detect among those in whose hands the future of radio lies any very lively awareness of its role as an important, powerful, cultural and artistic medium.

David Wade

Better a distant view

OPERA

La traviata Glyndebourne

Last year, when Glyndebourne began its Verdi cycle with *Simon Boccanegra*, many of us felt that *La traviata*, which was promised to follow, looked a much more obvious choice for this house.

Well, it is and it is not. Of course, this is the perfect theatre in which to realize the privacy of small interiors, and John Gunter's sets are triumphs of research and mimicry.

The supper room of the first act is darkly inviting, and backed by transparent panels so that we can see the dancing beyond; its risqué character is accentuated by the oblique view, which also helps avoid some excessively symmetrical groupings.

Alfredo's country retreat is a house of some substance; there is a conservatory behind the drawing room, a fire in the grate, china, pictures and solid furniture. Flora's salon opens right to the back and is again a place for shadowed intrigues, while Violetta's bedroom returns to the style of detailed imitation, with a flamboyant canopy to the bed, shuttered windows and paintings that include a vast nude as well as a



Marie McLaughlin: vulnerability and intense passion

couple of portraits of the heroine.

Each scene is very plausibly a life-sized real place, and the scale of this theatre works to make the auditorium seem merely an extension of the stage.

One might expect, as we did expect last year, that this most intimate of Verdi's operas would flower under such circumstances, but perhaps the work's intimacy is perhaps appreciated from a greater distance, as if telescopically.

For one thing, much of the singing was simply too loud, especially where the duets between Violetta and Alfredo were concerned. For another, the aim at authentic period design is dangerous in a performance offered at close quarters: if the sets are persua-

sive, the costumes are sometimes less so; in particular, the revellers in the first act look less like ladies and gentlemen of the 1840s than like a Glyndebourne party arriving in fancy dress.

One may also wonder whether this fastidious realism is altogether helpful. Perhaps the most telling stage image comes when the conventions are slightly suspended, and the passing carnival of the last act is seen through the windows as a parade of large white masks passing in the street outside.

This is one symptom of Sir Peter Hall's affection for the *monetario*; another is the bold placing of clocks in every scene but that of Flora's party, where presumably, as at Mother Goose's bawdy house

in *The Rake's Progress*, time is put to rout by licence.

Rather curiously, the clocks in the earlier scenes move at double time, so that one might imagine one is watching an opera for a contralto heroine and baritone hero played at twice the proper speed. Or perhaps the message is simply that time flies. A little inevitably, in the last act it has come to a dead stop.

There are also elements of symbolism in the action, and these are less happy, especially where they concern what Violetta has to do in "Sempre libera", snuffing out candles with the palm of her hand and sloshing champagne about the place.

It was no wonder Marie McLaughlin sounded uncomfortable in this act, though there may also be vocal and dramatic reasons why she finds suffering and fragility easier than outrageous pride.

Certainly she found her form in the later acts, which benefited especially from her characteristically fine control of vibrato to range swiftly from a hopeless bareness to vulnerability or sudden intense passion. This beautiful interpretation of the part as melodic recitative will be even better when scaled to the house.

The Alfredo is Walter MacNeil. Cornell MacNeil's son, making his European debut and displaying a warm voice with deep foundations; again, this is a strong performance promising more.

But Brent Ellis, a more experienced Glyndebourne singer, has already found the measure of the house in his sweet and gentle interpretation of the elder Germont; he rather recalls the Don Quixote of Sir Peter's *Don Giovanni* in suggesting the blissful serenity of aged self-satisfaction.

There is something of the same slightly over-cared-for exquisiteness in Bernard Haitink's conducting, though the wiry violin tone stops the music becoming too gentle.

Paul Griffiths

The new Russians

CONCERT

Chameleon St George's, Bristol

On its opening weekend, the Bath Festival spilled into Bristol for a day-long forum on contemporary Soviet music called "Raising the Curtain" - a title suitably redolent of the *Glasnost* era.

This forum was attended by three of the Soviet Union's leading composers - Edison Denisov, Elena Firsova and Sofia Gubaidulina - and later the enterprising British chamber group, Chameleon, introduced important new or unknown pieces by each of them.

Principally, there was the premiere of Denisov's Piano Quintet, commissioned by the Bath Festival. It is a pensive, almost elegiac, yet elegant work. The first movement, as so often with Denisov, meshes a contrapuntal texture of fiddish metrical complexity so skilfully that what emerges sounds natural, improvisatory and harmonically quite entrancing. The music generally progresses in spacious arches: rising in a series of increasingly effusive trills, then cascading downwards.

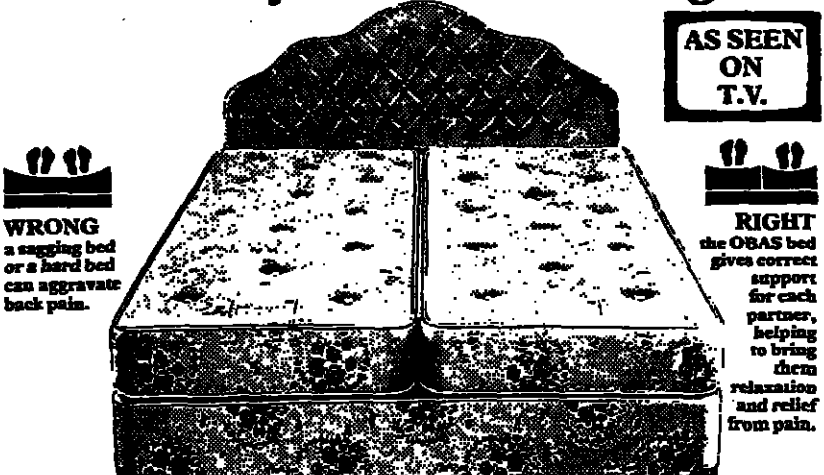
A stunning firecracker movement follows, mixing agitated string scurrying with explosions of Webern-like spread pizzicatos. The finale, marked "tranquillo", restores the wistful mood, but not quite so memorably as at the opening, though its conclusion (an unresolved and unexpected dying away) dangles a provocative question-mark.

Firsova's short string quartet, *Misterioso, in memoriam Igor Stravinsky*, also impressed greatly, particularly because this 36-year-old Denisov protégé fashioned deliberately rationed means - gradually expanding note-clusters; downward glissandi; tight, high-tension chords; wisps of ardent chromatic lyricism - into a cogent statement of considerable emotional force.

There was passion, too, in Gubaidulina's Piano Sonata, but of a more superficial nature. Despite Andrew Ball's energetic endeavours, the piece seemed like a ragbag of unreconciled influences, from pounding Stravinskian octavo dances and lugubrious quasi-liturgical passages to some weird instructions for the player to strike his instrument's innards with the palm of his hand.

Richard Morrison

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TUESDAY MAY 26 1987

Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET
(Change on week)

FT 30 Share
1686.7 (-4.9)
FT-SE 100
2167.5 (-22.2)

Bargains
437.40 (49571)

USM (Datastream)
179.72 (+2.33)

THE POUND
(Change on week)

US dollar
1.6705 (-0.0075)

W German mark
2.9718 (-0.0150)

Trade-weighted
73.3 (-0.3)

Kunick to open a Paris Dungeon

By Cliff Feltham
The bloodthirsty reign of Madame Guillotine and the horrors of the French Revolution could soon be captured in a permanent exhibition in Paris if a British leisure company's plans succeed.

Kunick Leisure, best known for running the London Dungeon which attracts 450,000 visitors a year, hopes to open a Paris Dungeon next year.

Mr Don Robinson, deputy chairman of Kunick and Hull City Football Club's chairman, said: "We are actively looking for a site for a Paris Dungeon which should be open next summer. Like the London Dungeon, it will be historically accurate."

"With Disneyland opening in the city (Paris) in the next couple of years and attracting lots of visitors, it should be a very good business."

Mr Robinson is preparing Kunick for a flotation on the United Securities Market this autumn. He had hoped for an earlier debut but the South African investors, who owned a big stake in the company, withdrew.

The decision of Sun International, which operates hotels and casinos in southern Africa, to sell its stake because it wanted to expand into Europe, caught Kunick by surprise.

Mr Robinson and Mr Russell Smith, the chief executive stepped in, however, to buy some of the shares to lift their joint holding to just above 20 per cent. Electra Investment Trust remains the biggest single shareholder with 14.3 per cent.

Kunick reported half-year profits up from £600,000 to more than £1 million and there are predictions the company should make about £3 million for the full year.

World prices becalmed over holiday

The world's shares and foreign exchange markets yesterday were becalmed by the British and American holidays.

The dollar drifted in quiet trading in Frankfurt at an unchanged DM1.7825. Share prices ended the Frankfurt bourse session mixed with little interest in London's absence.

Gold bullion closed in Zurich at \$465.50. It had been fixed in London on Friday afternoon at \$466.50.

The Japanese share market, strong recently, firmed again in light trading, encouraged by the steadiness of the yen-dollar rate, according to brokers.

The Paris market was brighter because of a steadier dollar and better performance on Wall Street last week. Gains led losses by about five to one.

SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York	2243.20 (+17.43)
Tokyo	24582.77 (+50.05)
Nikkei Dow	24582.77 (+50.05)
Hong Kong	2926.10 (+28.48)
Hang Seng	2926.10 (+28.48)
Amsterdam	288.3 (-2.3)
Frankfurt	1002.4 (-23.7)
Commerzbank	1724.5 (-8.0)
Brussels	4526.7 (+23.7)
General	422.1 (+0.4)
Paris CAC	513.90 (-4.10)
Zurich SMI	1084.45 (+5.53)
London FT	2167.5 (-22.2)
FT 100	2167.5 (-22.2)
FT 30	1686.7 (-4.9)
FT 100	2167.5 (-22.2)
FT 30	1686.7 (-4.9)
FT 100	2167.5 (-22.2)
FT 30	1686.7 (-4.9)

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UK firms win Tokyo licence

Sanctions threat fades on access to exchange

From David Watts in Tokyo and Colin Narbrough

Ten British firms are among 17 foreign companies that are to be given licences to act as investment managers in the Tokyo market.

The licences, which should be awarded next month, will allow the companies discretionary powers to manage funds on behalf of investors in Japanese financial markets. The British firms include Rothschild Asset Management Japan, Schroder Investment Management, National Westminster, Barings, SG Warburg, Morgan Grenfell and Kleinwort Benson.

Fifty-six companies were given the go-ahead yesterday by the Japanese Ministry of Finance. These included 39 Japanese companies, four US firms and one each from West Germany, Switzerland and France.

The breakthrough is important because it should lead

to business managing the investments of Japan's huge pension funds, formerly a closed book to foreign companies.

A new law to control the handling of investment funds without direct reference to the investor was passed last November after some serious fraud cases. Criteria for approval include capitalization of more than ¥100 million (£426,000), fund management experience and a clean legal record.

In London, both the Department of Trade and Industry and the Bank of England welcomed the licence awards. The Japanese announcement follows political pressure from London and the threat of sanctions against Japanese financial businesses if further liberalization of the Tokyo market did not occur.

Officials from the Japanese

finance ministry said further licences would be awarded in September. A total of 221 companies are registered as qualified investment advisory firms, which mainly give advice to customers but cannot manage funds on a discretionary basis without a separate licence.

A spokesman for Morgan Grenfell in Tokyo said last night the firm was "absolutely delighted" to be awarded a licence. He added that the Japanese had shown "enormous understanding of how investment management works."

Mr Michael Howard, the Minister for Corporate and Consumer Affairs, is now hopeful that Japan will this week give a response on British firms' access to the Tokyo Stock Exchange that meets the Government's demands.

His optimism that Britain would not need to carry out threatened sanctions against Japan in the event of an inadequate response is expected to be confirmed at a meeting in London on Saturday of senior Treasury officials, headed by Sir Geoffrey Lither, the second permanent secretary, and representatives of the Japanese Ministry of Finance.

Japanese officials are also optimistic, believing that Tokyo's response should satisfy the conditions Mr Howard spelled out during his visit to Japan in April.

Since then, Britain has tried to tone down its dispute with Japan, fearful that an open confrontation would damage the British economy.

Saturday's meeting was set as the deadline for Japan to make a "positive response" on increased access for British firms to the TSE.

Contrary to reports that the Government was looking to Japan to name by this week the firms that would be allowed into the TSE, Mr Howard has only demanded that Japan commit itself to making its stock exchange as open to British financial institutions as the City of London is to Japanese firms.

Whitehall has been encouraged by recent signs from Japan, welcoming the TSE's pledge to enlarge its membership by next May instead of the autumn, and to discuss new British members this November.

Long-term rate cut by Japan

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The seven leading industrial countries will enter the Venice summit in two weeks' time with important policy disagreements still intact.

Japan's specialist banks yesterday cut their long-term prime rate by 0.3 per cent to a post-war low of 4.9 per cent as from Thursday. The Governor of the Bank of Japan, Mr Satoshi Sumita, repeated, however, that the central bank did not intend to cut its discount rate below the present 2.5 per cent.

Mr Sumita said the main summit theme would be policy co-ordination. The discount rate, however, would not be cut although the bank would continue to guide market rates lower in line with the discount rate.

Hopes that further moves to support the dollar would be agreed have been hit by the apparent impasse between the US and Japan over trade.

Currency analysts fear that, in the absence of new moves to support the US currency, a further period of exchange-rate instability could be in store.

Mr Jim O'Neill, financial markets economist at Marine Midland Bank, said the best the Venice summit could hope

to deliver was a continued steady decline of the dollar.

Mr James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary, would wish to keep up pressure on West Germany and Japan in the absence of a settlement of the trade dispute.

Mr O'Neill said: "Mr Baker doesn't want a collapse of the dollar, but he can't afford a stronger dollar. As soon as this happened, pressure on Germany and Japan to introduce new measures would disappear."

The scope for further macro-economic action is limited. One hope is for discount-rate cuts by Japan and West Germany, possibly accompanied by a raising of the US discount rate.

The US, however, is unlikely to offer a discount rate rise as a concession to help stabilize the dollar unless there are promises of further stimulatory action by Germany and Japan.

Britain is keen to push the issue of the elimination of agricultural surpluses to the top of the agenda.

Mrs Thatcher and Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, will make only brief appearances at the summit.

Chambers of Commerce see job prospects brightening

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce expects a large improvement in job prospects in most areas of the country.

The Chambers' latest quarterly regional business survey shows a fifth of manufacturing companies expect to recruit more people over the next few months, especially in the East and West Midlands and the North-east.

Economic recovery is spreading from the South-east to the traditional manufacturing heartlands, says the

ABCC. Optimism about export, as well as domestic, orders, has increased and profitability is rising.

A forecast due out this week from the National Institute of Economic and Social Research is expected to be less heartening. In the institute's view, the rise in the exchange rate has curbed the outlook for expansion in the economy, although it has reduced the prospective level of inflation.

The outlook is depressing for the world as a whole, says another analysis from Lloyds

Bank. Lower oil prices have failed to raise the growth rate in industrial countries and it is likely to fall this year to 2.2 per cent.

The all-party pressure group Charter for Jobs says in an *Economic Report* today that Britain shares with Italy top place in the world league table on both inflation and unemployment.

The author, Mr Jon Shields, says the failure of economic policy in Britain has been in not controlling the growth of wages.

Bank needs higher public profile, says new chairman

A change of style at Barclays

By Richard Thomson
Banking Correspondent

Barclays Bank is a business, not a social service, says Mr John Quinton, who takes over today as chairman. His battle-cry summarizes a new approach that the bank's senior management is trying to inculcate. Mr Quinton has many of the qualities necessary to do this.

A career-banker who has been with Barclays most of his life, Mr Quinton has the distinction of being only the second chairman in the bank's history not to come from one of its traditional ruling families. His relaxed style and fluent manner seem tailor-made to suit the bank's new attitude.

When describing how Barclays will develop under his leadership, Mr Quinton said: "There will be a change of style. Barclays needs a higher public profile."

But the change in style runs even deeper. Mr Quinton explained: "We need to develop the attitude of businessmen looking at the bottom line and not just bankers. The bank must be run more as a business at every level. The old idea of a bank as a social service just doesn't fit anymore."

If that sounds a little harsh, the advantage for the public is in Mr Quinton's words: "Barclays must give value for money."

Efficient service is to be the watchword for Barclays staff, who will be encouraged and trained to sell the bank's products over the counter. Barclays is no longer there for its managers to provide a little, friendly advice to clients when asked. It is there to sell them things and to manage their financial affairs efficiently.

While staff-training is part of this programme, another is revamping branch offices to make them more welcoming and noticeable. Mr Quinton said: "We started doing this in the late 1970s. Now other banks have started to do the same — perhaps we slipped up in not giving it a higher profile earlier on."



Before the rush: Ken Bowers, technical manager of the new LCE, tests the IPE pit system

Petroleum Exchange moves to pit trading of contracts

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The International Petroleum Exchange (IPE) will open on its new London trading floor today against a background of steadily-firming world oil prices and a prediction that Opec will be able to set prices back above the \$20 (£11.97) mark by the end of the decade.

The IPE is moving to the new London Commodity Exchange (LCE) at Commodities Quay on the edge of Docklands and will move from a ring to a pit system, enabling more traders to operate in its gas oil, four-star petrol and heavy fuel oil contracts.

The move will also allow the Exchange — being used increasingly by the leading oil companies to help balance

supply and demand — to introduce "locals". These are individual traders able to trade on their own account.

The first "locals" have been approved by the Exchange and will start operations shortly, bringing the IPE more into line with the New York Mercantile Exchange which dominates oil futures trading.

A report by Wood Mackenzie, the stockbroker, suggests Opec will keep prices at the \$18 level at its June 25 meeting in Vienna but will retain a tight grip on the market by continuing to limit supplies.

The broker said: "The recent weakness of the dollar gives Opec an excuse to raise

prices, but we believe that Opec will stick with \$18 a barrel. The traditional hawks such as Iran, Libya and Algeria are in favour of raising prices towards \$28 a barrel as quickly as possible. However, the moderates such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates favour holding prices at \$18 a barrel."

Despite their Bank Holiday weekend move to St Katharine Dock, the LCE and IPE are due to open for business at the usual time today. No celebrations will be held to avoid focusing attention on any technical hitches that might occur with the new installations. A formal opening is scheduled for June 10.

Lloyd's Corporation goes in the black with £12m surplus

By John Bell, City Editor

The Corporation of Lloyd's, which administers the London insurance market, returned to profitable operation last year with a net surplus of £12.83 million after an £18 million deficit in the preceding 12 months. Principal cause of the 1985 loss was a once-and-for-all settlement of outstanding tax matters with the Inland Revenue which cost £43.5 million.

The corporation's annual report, published today, shows that last year's surplus arose in spite of higher interest and operating costs associated with the move to Lloyd's new building, which was opened by the Queen in November.

Operating income rose by

£19.4 million to £122.2 million, but expenditure was £22.9 million greater at £99.1 million. After sharply higher interest charges of £8.6 million, the gross operating surplus slipped to £15.4 million compared with £23.3 million last time.

After tax — and with no repetition of last year's extraordinary charge covering the tax settlement — the net surplus emerged at £12.83 million.

Capital spending remained high at £37.2 million — mostly because of the costs of completing the new building. The net funding requirement of £7 million compared with £68 million last time. It was

financed mainly by a £6 million increase in leases and heavier net borrowings of just above £1 million.

Mr Peter Miller, the chairman of Lloyd's, said in his annual statement that considerable resources were being deployed in the implementation of the 70 recommendations made by the Neill Committee.

He explained: "The detailed report they produced was positive about the progress Lloyd's has made and it was encouraging to see how well Lloyd's systems for investor protection measured against those that will have to be installed elsewhere in the financial community under the Financial Services Act."

Margins push ahead at Co-op

By Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

The Co-op, with its 95 retail societies, saw a marked improvement in its financial performance last year with trading profits jumping 63 per cent on a turnover up by a relatively modest 4.2 per cent to just above £5 billion.

The news, welcome after several lean years, came at Harrogate yesterday during a secret session of the Co-operative Congress, the movement's central body, that there was still weakness in non-food retailing.

But the 600 delegates were also given a warning by Mr Garth Pratt, the economic and research officer at the Co-operative Union, the movement's central body, that there was still weakness in non-food retailing.

The Co-op share of the food sector slipped from 8.1 per cent in 1985 to 7.9 per cent last year. In non-food its share was down to 1.7 per cent against 1.8 per cent. Overall market share slipped from 4.9 per cent to 4.7 per cent.

In the early 1980s, margins shrank to as little as 0.6 per cent but in 1985 they had risen to 1.1 per cent. Last year's leap in profits pushed the margin up to 1.7 per cent. Among the big supermarket chains margins are usually 4 to 5 per cent, with Tesco above and J Sainsbury at 6 per cent.

Mr Pratt said: "The societies are now probably running at a margin of 1.9 per cent and this time next year could be over the 2 per cent mark. A healthy margin for the Co-op has been put at 2.5 per cent."

In the superstore sector, where the Co-op is one of the biggest operators with about 65 outlets, trading performance was close to its competitors, according to Mr Pratt.

Suter likely to win Mitchell Cotts takeover

The £74.1 million bid for Mitchell Cotts, the troubled overseas trader, by Mr David Abell's Suter already looks embarrassingly like a formality only a week later.

The Mitchell Cotts board's response — declaring the bid "unsolicited and unwelcome" — has been described by one follower of both companies as "insipid." The stock market value is that the bid, worth about 75p a share, is too good to refuse.

Mitchell Cotts has been a disaster. It slumped to a £1.1 million loss in the year to last June, scrapped the dividend, and in March unveiled another slide in half-year profits. Few analysts expect more than a £5 million profit for the full year.

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GILT-EDGED

A long haul to cruising height

Boston at 6pm and we are standing in line at the airport check-in... a disgruntled crowd, 52 minutes and still no seat allocation. Behind us lay a series of conference desks distinguished by their less than reliable facilities ahead, had we but known it, the total breakdown of our American carrier's flight control system. An unmistakable Texan voice from the back of the line cried out: "Lord, why didn't we fly British Airways?"

The time travellers of the gilts market have stolen a march on the passenger delays at Boston. The crossover point between long-dated gilt yields and yields on their US Treasury counterparts has been decisively breached. The shift in values reflects the changed perception of international investors of the economic vitality of Britain and the US.

The key point is that the US Administration appears much diminished in its ability to influence events and US policy is likely to be driven towards protectionism.

The US Administration is ideologically opposed to this drift. Consequently, Mr James Baker (or his successor at the US Treasury) will probably continue to take the line of least resistance and intermittently talk the dollar down.

Only a very dramatic improvement in the US trade balance is likely to be sufficient to head off the protectionist pressures in Congress and win the Administration's whole-hearted support for the stabilization of the dollar.

The Fed's attitude, however, may now be shifting. Last night, the US central bank might have felt it could afford to take a relaxed stance on the dollar because inflation pressures were weak.

Since the beginning of 1987, however, the picture has changed. Energy prices have risen; the prices of goods, other than energy and food, are steadily accelerating. The year-on-year increase in the consumer price index seems to be heading for 5 per cent or so by the end of the year, well on the other side of the Fed's pain threshold.

Favourable trends

Meanwhile, economic growth, helped by the favourable volume trends in the US trade position, could well maintain an underlying rate of 2½ to 3 per cent this year, that is, slightly above the Fed's February forecast. Consequently, for domestic reasons, the Fed may well soon consider a further tightening of credit policy.

The problem is that Fed action after such a prolonged period of dollar weakness, would seem to be following the markets, not leading them. Only with a discount rate increase far larger than many Fed board members are believed to be willing to stomach or, indeed, than could be safely contemplated given the shaky structure of the US financial system, would the foreign exchanges see the Fed as reasserting its authority.

The most likely outcome for the dollar is that the decline in its value will continue. With US inflation running at 5 per cent or so, yields on long-dated US Treasuries of 9 to 9½ per cent would still imply some modest compression of real yields.

In Britain, by contrast, the inflation outlook is brightening. The improvement results from a shift in the Government's exchange rate policy. Whereas up to the fourth quarter of 1986 the Government was waging to stem sterling fall as fast as it could, that was validated by the decline in the oil price, it has since adopted a more robust stance on the pound.

The objective of last autumn's policy-reversal on sterling may well have been to curb inflationary pressure, the Chancellor having judged that a fall in unemployment was already in the bag.

The policy now is to keep the pound close to present levels. On this basis and even with no slowdown in pay increases, inflation is unlikely to rise much above 4½ per cent in the next two years.

In its favour, the US bond market has only the international demand for dollar-denominated paper, inseparable from the dollar's reserve currency role. This is likely to weight international flows of funds in favour of the dollar.

Overall, it seems that, in the months ahead, gilts can continue to trade on yields in line with US Treasuries.

Gilts are likely still to require a hefty yield-premium over bonds denominated in truly "hard" currencies, the mark and yen. The British economy may have left the runway but has yet to reach cruising altitude.

Stephen Lewis

The author is chief economist at Phillips & Drew, the stockbroker

Private builders break sector's vicious circle

Analysts' findings undermine the traditionalist view that a slump is imminent in the industry

The buoyancy of the private housing market has been noticeable lately and the stock market, mindful of the fact that the sector is traditionally thought of as cyclical, is in a quandary as to how housebuilding shares should be rated.

Any attempts by analysts to act as harbingers of the downturn are frequently thwarted by a flood of stunning results accompanied by optimistic statements on trading.

Housebuilding is the human side of the construction industry. Most people who do not own their own homes aspire to do so, not only because of social pressures but also because of the economic advantages of placing a foot on the property-owning ladder.

To many, home ownership is the pinnacle of a lifetime's financial achievement. In the present economic climate, the rewards are worthwhile.

A double tax handout is available in the form of relief on mortgage interest payments up to a certain level and exemption on a subsequent sale from capital gains tax liability. The home is also seen as an important, often appreciating, asset to be passed on to dependants.

These demand factors underpin the longer term features of the market. But within that framework, cyclicalities have, in the past, tended to be an important characteristic of the industry. Thus, looking for the repetition of familiar patterns, there are those who continue to forecast what they see as an inevitable and imminent slump.

So far their predictions have not proved correct. But in the meantime they evoke memories of the dark and dismal days of the mid-Seventies, the charged ground for many unfortunate housebuilders.

A brighter note, however, is struck by Mr Fred Withings and Mr Jeremy Withers Green, analysts with the stockbroker Alexanders Laing & Cruickshank.

In their recently published annual review of the private housebuilding sector, they draw attention to aspects of the housing market which go some way, they believe, to refuting the traditional cyclical argument.

They think private housing starts will hold up at between 170,000 and 190,000 units a year for some time to come. They outline a picture of strong demand underpinned by positive economic and political factors.

New building in the private sector is, in their opinion, the likely source of supply. Thus they are forecasting at least another two years of healthy

ANALYSIS

Top Ten in 1979		Top Ten in 1986	
Wimpey	11,500	Wimpey	10,712
Barratt	10,000	Barratt	10,301
Tarmac	3,800	Tarmac	8,100
Brossey	2,310	Trafalgar House	6,500
Comben	2,100	Beazer	4,800
Leach	2,030	Lovell	3,014
Bovis	1,950	Bovis	2,800
Trafalgar House	1,600	Laing	2,538
Bryant	1,600	Wilcock	2,350
Salvesen	1,500	Bryant	2,150

Tarmac is tipped to take over No 1 slot

The list of the 10 top companies in the private housebuilding industry has changed dramatically in the last seven years.

Tarmac is one of the few majors which appears to have worked out how to operate effectively at the volume end of the market.

Barratt's past achievements are forgotten while newcomers like Beazer and Laing take up much of the running. Poor performers Brossey, Comben and Leach have fallen prey to aggressive competitors such as Trafalgar House and Beazer.

profit growth from housebuilding companies.

The analysts identify a continuing shortfall between the demand for and supply of new private houses. Although official statistics suggest that there is in fact a housing surplus, the figures make no allowance either for vacancies — a normal feature of any residential market — or for the all-important need to replenish the housing stock.

In 1986, for example, there were 20.9 million households supplied from a stock of 21 million houses, after taking into account a normal 5 per cent vacancy rate but making no provision for replenishment.

These statistics are treated on a national basis so do not reflect geographical differences. The much discussed North-South divide throws up a surplus of houses in economically depressed areas and creates a shortage in thriving communities.

House prices also vary dramatically between one part of the country and another, making mobility of labour a problem. A change in the balance between the public and private rented segment of the market and the private owner-occupied segment could, according to Alexanders Laing & Cruickshank, be an influence in the supply-demand pattern.

But the private rental sector has already been significantly reduced, as has the public sector through council house sales and a dearth of new public sector building.

The rate of unit sales from the public sector to the private sector has slowed considerably as many of the better units have already been

Bryant has had a narrow squeak at the hands of English China Clays and the Salvesen interests have been split up and sold.

Looking to the future, Alexanders Laing & Cruickshank picks Tarmac for the number one spot unless Trafalgar House or Beazer decides to make a lunge for Wimpey.

Costain and McCarthy & Stone are favoured as new entrants, perhaps replacing Bryant, while Redrow and Persimmon are picked to edge in on the big boys.

snapped up. But the support to the private sector in the medium term from former council tenants who have made useful capital gains and wish to trade up, should not be underestimated.

The breadth of the demand from all parts of the market is confirmed by the fact that all the main political parties now find it expedient to promote council house sales.

Many commentators with a South-eastern vantage point have been anxious about house-price movements. However, according to the Alexanders Laing & Cruickshank analysts, this concern should not be overdone.

In real terms, they claim, the recent increase in house prices has been relatively modest and has, for the most part, matched earnings growth.

Although there has been some widening of the house price-to-earnings ratio, this has not been so great as to preclude downward pressure on house prices.

The worst that Alexanders Laing & Cruickshank is prepared to forecast is a levelling out of prices, particularly in areas such as the South-east where the speculative froth has been most apparent.

The land content of a housing development is the biggest variable and the most likely cause of its success or failure. So land availability is, not surprisingly, an important issue within the industry.

Proectors of the green belt are gaining ground. The rejection of village projects such as Tillingham Hall in Essex has exasperated the planners from setting a dangerous precedent

for themselves. So inner cities are becoming increasingly important in providing a flow of suitable land.

The availability of finance from building societies and new entrants has done much to support the private housebuilding sector. The structure of the lending market has changed, increasing the involvement of British clearing banks, American banks and mortgage corporations.

Building societies have responded to the stronger competition by relaxing constraints when providing finance. However, recent statistics point to a continuing fall in retail inflow — a result of lower interest rates.

Another worry on this front is the relative instability of interest rates in the wholesale part of the market.

Longer-term concern over the financing of the market and the possibility of increased monetary constraints is the principal warning shot fired across the bows of the sector by Alexanders Laing & Cruickshank. This, its analysts believe, should be the industry's main concern.

Otherwise, they point to the modest rating of the sector relative to the market. They calculate that the sector is selling on a price-earnings ratio 10 per cent below the market average multiple on an adjusted basis for the year to the end of December.

Looking a year ahead, they estimate that the discount widens to 23 per cent on what they consider are conservative earnings forecasts.

Alexanders Laing & Cruickshank makes selections in the sector for some time to come and is encouraged by the improved management and stronger balance sheets of many of their choices.

Of the larger companies, Wilson (Connolly) is the pick of the bunch, standing out because of the quality of its earnings and strength of its record in various market conditions.

Among the smaller companies, Bellway, Countrywide Properties, Fairbairn, YJ Lovell and Persimmon are given the seal of approval. Indeed, there appears to be much truth in the context of the private housebuilding sector, that small is beautiful.

Private Housebuilding Review, Alexanders Laing & Cruickshank, 7 Cophall Avenue, London EC2 1PH. Price £100.

Alexandra Jackson

COMMENT

Parties fail to grapple with the City dilemma

City scandals always threatened to be an election issue. That, no doubt, is why Conservative and Labour manifestos vie as to who would be nastier to financial malefactors. But there is little in them about the real argument over the City's role, which filled political speeches a year ago with talk of takeovers, and how the money men were supposedly selling industry short.

It is easier to point the finger at individuals making money through practice. Even so, the party responses are disappointingly predictable.

On takeovers as on so much else, the Conservatives are in favour of market forces unless otherwise stated and Labour the reverse (although favouring state-sponsored mergers). The Alliance is in the middle. Companies would "have to justify mergers", the neutral approach favoured by Hans Liesner (currently heading the review of competition policy) in his previous review.

To be fair to the Alliance, they would also include the Monopolies Commission in a strengthened Office of Fair Trading, enabling more takeovers to be vetted thoroughly without the present extended time penalty. A requirement for companies to consult employees before agreeing to a merger (also favoured by Labour but not in the manifesto) would have little practical effect on its own.

No doubt there would have been more policy argument if Pilkington had fallen to BTR. There is none the less a lot of political ammunition here. But it is easier to state the problems than to offer practical, rather than ideological, solutions.

This dilemma was well brought out by Colin Mayer in his inaugural lecture as Price Waterhouse Professor of Corporate Finance at the City University Business School this month. He addresses the commonly-made but puzzling observation that industry has been more successful in Germany and Japan, which have had relatively controlled and inefficient financial markets, than in the United States and particularly Britain, where they are efficient, sophisticated, cheaper and more liquid.

This is not a coincidence. In all leading economies, retained profits are the dominant source of funding for companies. But, using an accounting approach which nets out companies' financial assets, Professor Mayer finds retentions are much more dominant in Britain and the United States. In Britain, indeed, retentions account for the entire financing of UK corporate physical investment.

British banks make only a tiny net contribution, compared especially with Japan or France. The stock markets of Japan, Germany and France, less im-

portant in terms of the economy as a whole, have been making a modestly useful contribution to domestic investment, while those of Britain and the United States make a negative contribution (offset in the US, but not in Britain by the corporate bond market).

The reason is simple. In Britain and the United States, cash-financed takeovers, buyouts and capital reductions remove more equity than is issued. In France, Germany and Japan, there are few takeovers.

Professor Mayer sees takeovers as one symptom of an inherent conflict between efficient, flexible financial markets and mutual commitment between companies, investors and lenders. It works both ways. Professional investors in efficient, risk-averse markets prefer a bird in the hand to two in the bush. Market liquidity and securitization require uniformity rather than judgement and individual relationships.

Equally, company treasurers who search for the cheapest money or the most profitable deposits display lack of commitment to banks. They therefore cannot expect banks to bail them out at a loss when they are in trouble — as they do in Japan — in the expectation of above-market interest rates and juicy fees later on. In the equity market, the current argument over rights issues represents the same conflict.

Professor Mayer argues that the trend to more efficient markets, at the behest of both companies and investors, has produced a shortage of long-term finance — not in form but through lack of mutual commitment. The pursuit of efficiency through open competition in markets may therefore be achieved "at the expense of more fundamental objectives of promoting investment and risk-taking".

This dilemma cannot usefully be resolved by de-inventing the wheel of market efficiency. In any case, as the Tory manifesto points out, London financial markets are an important and successful part of the economy in their own right. Professor Mayer favours the Bank of England approach of "encouraging the emergence of closer relationships". But the practical man should beware of solutions that require changes of attitude by individuals who are only responding to the circumstances in which they have to operate. If the dilemma is to be resolved, it is by changing the rules within which free market forces operate: for instance, by changing the structure of boardroom power in favour of investors and lenders. That is not easy to legislate.

Graham Searjeant
Financial Editor

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Last Item on the agenda?

The Item Club, the last surviving association of City economists allowed to use the Treasury's very own computerized economic model, is on the brink of collapse. Rob Marshall, Item's full-time secretary for the past five years, is leaving the employ of computer consultancy Scicon this summer — a BP subsidiary — for a job in Italy (he has an Italian wife) and BP has decided its sponsorship of the group has come to its natural end. A letter has been sent out — just weeks ahead of Item's 10th anniversary — informing members, who range from Barings and Lloyds Merchant Bank to Rover Group and Tarmac, that the August 20 meeting will be its last. Mark Cliffe, chief economist at Capel-Cure Myers, the broker, and chairman of Item, is now frantically negotiating with academic and industrial organizations to find a replacement sponsor and secretary.

"There just might be a benevolent entrepreneur out there who would like to sponsor us," says Cliffe. "We'd be more than willing to change our name to accommodate him." Sponsorship, which includes a royalty fee to the Treasury, works out at £2,500 a year — plus salary for one economist.

Lost options
There were red faces all round the traded options market on Friday when the Stock Exchange "mislaid" some 21 Hanson Trust limit orders from brokers — the pieces of paper stipulating how much they are prepared to pay for call options. The Exchange had to hurriedly put out a red alert notice to brokers on the Topic information service

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Oil on the waters

Disappointment at Britoil, one of Britain's independent oil explorers, at the cancellation of the Queen's visit to its Glasgow head office, scheduled for next Thursday, will be short-lived. The Queen, due to officially open the company's Clyde oil field from the safety of its downtown offices, was forced by political protocol to

cancel the trip due to the looming election. As accommodating as ever, Buckingham Palace says she will now perform the ceremony on Friday, August 7, even though she is due to start her summer holiday at Balmoral that weekend. "She will be fitting in on route," says a diplomatic Palace spokesman.

asking them to resubmit their orders. A spokesman for the Exchange tells me they have actually received the slips but cannot find them. Perhaps the record volumes on the options market are starting to take their toll on the Exchange staff.

Spirited away
Some cynics might conclude that the City is indeed a



hypocritical place. In spite of constant criticism in certain corners of the Square Mile of Allied-Lyons' £400 million "poison pill" acquisition of Canadian drinks giant Hiram Walker, there has been no shortage of takers for a five-day transatlantic tour aboard Concorde to view Hiram's far-flung activities. Virtually all the 80 or so analysts, fund managers and financial journalists invited have accepted, leaving — with one or two exceptions — Allied-Lyons to pick up the tab. Talk of a £1 million bill is excessive, says Allied. The total cost, I understand, is likely to be about half that, and Allied argues that because it will be filling almost all 99 seats, it is the most cost-effective way of making the trip. "You have to look at it in perspective," says a spokesman. "If it puts just half a penny on our share price that will be worth £3.5 million."

The party leaves for Scotland on Monday and then touches down in Canada, New York and the Courvoisier factory near Bordeaux.

Carol Leonard

Portfolio
Gold

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16	Scott & Robertson	Electronics	
17	Sunlight Ser	Electronics	
18	Chick (R.D.)	Electronics	
19	Colby & Dandy	Electronics	
20	B.T.P.	Electronics	
21	Steeles	Electronics	
22	Scott & Robertson	Electronics	
23	Bladen	Electronics	
24	Briton	Electronics	
25	Auto Sec	Electronics	
26	S & I Stores	Drugs/Stores	
27	Dares Estates	Electronics	
28	Union	Electronics	
29	Bestwood	Electronics	
30	Diploma	Electronics	
31	Ibstock Johnson	Electronics	
32	Stiles	Electronics	
33	Chick	Electronics	
34	Hay (Norman)	Electronics	
35	Wilson (Cannock)	Electronics	
36	Elms & Everard	Electronics	
37	Powell Duffryn	Electronics	
38	Triplex	Electronics	
39	Bulgin (A.P.)	Electronics	
40	Evermet	Electronics	
41	Metrolas	Electronics	
42	Ferguson Ind	Electronics	
43	Canning (W.)	Electronics	
44	Times Newspaper Ltd	Electronics	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8.00 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY

Stock	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

SHORTS (Under Five Years)	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

UNDATED	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

INDEX-LINKED	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BANKS DISCOUNT HP	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES
Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began May 11. Dealings end May 29. Contango day June 1. Settlement day June 8.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (a) denotes Alpha Stocks

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BREWERIES	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BUILDINGS AND ROADS	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FINANCE AND LAND	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FOODS	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

CINEMAS AND TV	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

DRAPEY AND STORES	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
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UNDATED	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
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INDEX-LINKED	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
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Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
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Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
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LOGI

THE TIMES DEC

SCHNEIDER

COMPETITION

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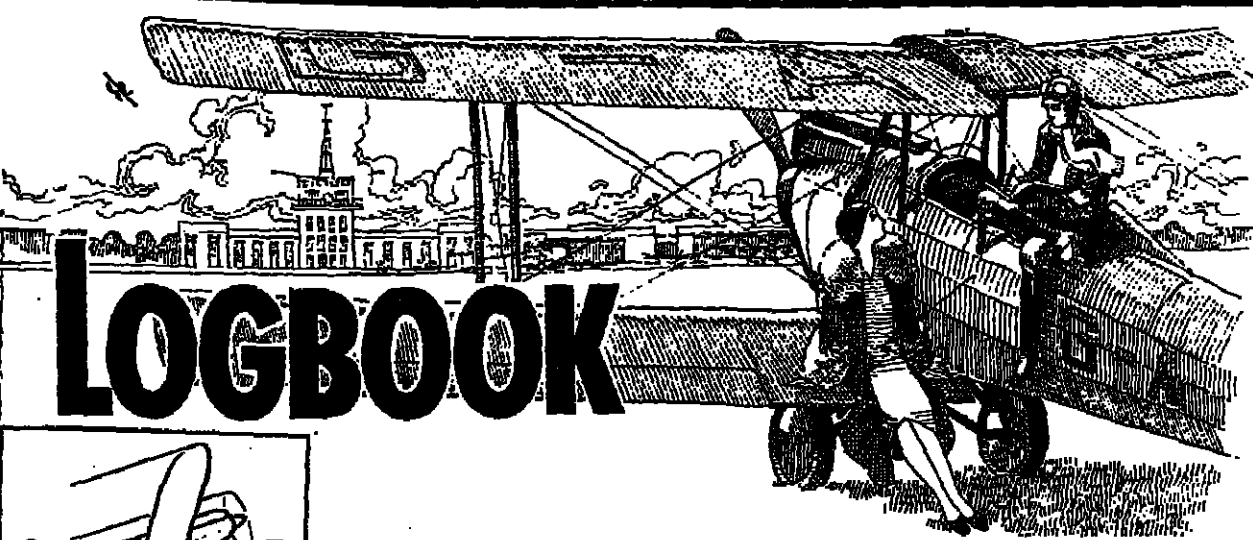
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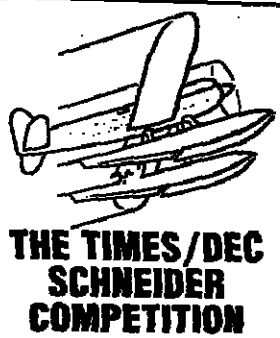
COMPUTERS

Edited by Matthew May

COMPUTER HORIZONS/1



LOGBOOK



THE TIMES/DEC SCHNEIDER COMPETITION

The winner of last week's competition, the second in the Logbook series, was Peter Kewley of Luton, Bedfordshire. Last week's solutions: Tuesday 1924; Wednesday 1933; Thursday 8; Friday 1934; Saturday 1929. The numerical solution was 7728.

Still a chance to win £1,000

Logbook, the new competition in association with the computer manufacturer, DEC (Digital Equipment Co), enters its third week, taking aviation as its theme and offering the opportunity of winning holidays valued at £1,000 every week for another three weeks. Logbook is based on the entries in an aviator's diaries covering the inter-war years, celebrated by the annual DEC Schneider Trophy race, to be competed for again next month over the Isle of Wight.

For the next three weeks we are publishing more Logbook entries as clues to five questions we shall be posing—the first on this page today and on successive Tuesdays, the rest in The

Times Information Service page on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and in The Week Ahead on Saturdays.

What you do: Find the answer to each of the questions, which will be a number. By Saturday you will have five numbers. Add them together and you will have the week's numerical solution. On Sunday, between 8 am and 8 pm, call 01 400 3291, which is The Times/DEC Schneider hot-line.

You will be asked for the following information when you make your call: 1) The numerical solution; 2) The tie-breaking sentence (see below); 3) Your name and day-time telephone number. Please have all this to hand to enable the entry to be processed accurately and speedily. The competition hot-line will be operational only during the stated hours. Employees of News International plc and DEC, and members of their immediate families, are not eligible to enter the competition. In any dispute the editor's decision is final and no communication will be entered into.

● TODAY'S QUESTION: In which year did Croydon Airport open?
● THE TIE-BREAKER: Answer this question in not more than 15 words: What, in your opinion, are the similarities between the pioneering air networks of the 1930s and the computer networks of today?

We shall be announcing this week's winner in next Tuesday's Computer Horizons. Each winner will receive a holiday voucher for £1,000, which will enable them to travel to their own choice of destination.

The five winners will be the guests of DEC on the Isle of Wight for the weekend of the race.

THE FIRST WINNER

The first winner of Logbook, Mrs Jill Neill, of Birmingham, is married to a former Fleet Air Arm pilot and flies as a passenger in her husband's light aircraft based at Coventry. She works part-time in the family's marketing company and has been a lifetime reader of The Times; the only other competition she has entered is Portfolio. Her completion of the tie-breaking phrase was: Sponsorship of the DEC Schneider air race gives a boost to British aviation because it shows new technology cares about the old.

AN AVIATOR'S DIARY

● TUESDAY
Motored down to South London with Archie today and visited the new Croydon aerodrome. When the terminal buildings are completed, I am sure that it will succeed in attracting travellers away from Hounslow.

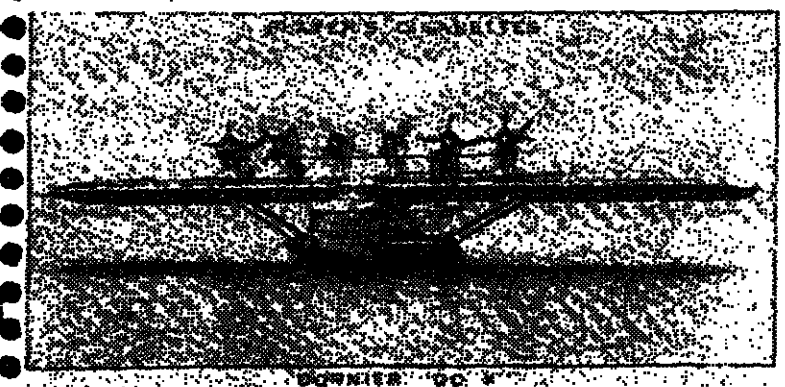
● WEDNESDAY
At last the giant Dornier flying boat has reached America. It's all very well being the world's largest aircraft, but to take 10 months on a trip seems to defy credibility! What will now become of the Do X?

● THURSDAY
Flew to Wales today to discuss the latest training project. The flight was uneventful and I shared the

cockpit of the Rapide with Tommy, who flies the route twice a day. He is full of praise for his de Havilland aircraft.

● FRIDAY
Sad news today. I see from The Times that Jacques Schneider has died. It seems that despite originating the trophy, he had fallen on lean times recently. The aviation world will be saddened by his passing, but the Schneider Trophy will remain as a fitting memorial.

● SATURDAY
The trip to Ireland was worthwhile. The sight of the Short Mayo composite flying boat was quite spectacular. Can this give Britain mastery of the North Atlantic air route?



Living the spartan life in Saudi, but it's still a way to save thousands

"We always ask people why they want to go to Saudi Arabia, and if money isn't the motive we begin to worry," admitted Ian Murray West, senior consultant at Dalroth and Partners, the Saudi recruitment specialists.

Computer jobs in Saudi Arabia and elsewhere in the Middle East are constantly being advertised.

Operations managers and applications analysts were recently being offered £32,000, tax-free, plus accommodation by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, and the Saudi Iron and Steel Company wanted to pay analysts/programmers £25,000, plus benefits.

But earnings in Saudi have gone down considerably over the past few years and some companies whose contracts have been renewed have asked staff to take salary cuts.

"The bottom line is our argument," said Mr Murray West. "In this country a computer professional may earn £20,000, but after tax and the cost of living he would have perhaps £3,000 left over. If he earned £20,000 tax free in

Saudi, as a single person he could live comfortably on £3,000 and save £17,000."

Mr Murray West looks for risk takers, since he says the jobs tend to be short-term and need extroverts, with a robust sense of humour.

There are advantages of living in Saudi. Apart from the money and the free accom-

RECRUITMENT

By Caroline Berman

modation, there is the sun, sport, barbecues, and the old colonial lifestyle.

But there is also the lack of freedom, the heat, discomfort, the boredom and a restricted social scene.

Women are not allowed to drive, work or go out alone. Foreigners often live in guarded luxury compounds and are not allowed to travel more than 40 or 50km from their base.

John Pitt went to Saudi in August 1983 for a three-year contract working as a computer manager. He left his wife and children in Blackburn,

Lancashire, and lived for the three years as a "single status" person, in a shared apartment on a company compound.

He worked from 7am to 4pm every day, with a half day off on Thursday and Friday. Leisure time was spent using the compound's sports facilities—squash, tennis, swimming, badminton, with the occasional all-male barbecue.

As a single-status man he was kept segregated from women at all times—there were no women in the office, and in outside work there are separate areas of the compound for married people, separate beaches, and separate areas in restaurants and snack bars.

He had 46 days annual holiday, which was used for visiting his family three times a year, with fares paid.

The compensation was that he saved £7,000 of his £30,000 salary a year, even after taking his family on good holidays, having the house decorated and building an extension.

Despite his dismal existence, he says he is hoping to return to Saudi on a similar "single status" job for the next

three years. He feels he has few hopes of jobs in Britain, and at 41, says British companies think he's over the hill.

Mr Murray West says there are three categories of people for whom working in Saudi is worthwhile.

They are the single, unencumbered, who want to save up for a specific purpose for two or three years.

Then there is the 50-plus age group whose children have left home, and who may take a senior job for two to three years, take their partner out, and then save up for their dream villa in Spain.

Finally, the young married couple with pre-school age children would also benefit.

"The wife may be housebound with several children anyway, and a family could live for £4,000 to £5,000 per year," said Mr Murray West.

There are still plenty of tax-free jobs on offer in Saudi's computer industry but unless you fall into one of these three categories life there may be rather hard to take.

US giant changes tactics to boost profits

From David Sanger, New York

IBM says it is entering a new facet of the computer business—installing and running computer systems comprising equipment from many vendors—in an apparent effort to make up for sagging profits in its mainframe businesses.

For IBM, entering the "systems integration" business marks a significant change of strategy, though one that company executives have hinted at for more than a year.

In the past, the company has generally shied away from installing systems that made heavy use of other manufacturers' hardware and software, even if that equipment filled major gaps in IBM's own product line.

But the success of Digital Equipment and other competitors has apparently fuelled IBM's will to regain control of some of its largest accounts, even if that means drawing on non-IBM equipment.

Last week the company said in the United States that it had already won contracts to become the "systems integrator" for at least two major customers, the Wells Fargo Bank and the state of North Carolina, which is trying to link 41 school districts in an advanced computer network.

IBM executives described the new venture as the company introducing a new entry-level version of its top-of-the-line Model 3090 mainframe computers, first of the series to cost under \$1 million.

It also introduced four new versions of its aging 4381

IBM

processors, a family of computers that has appeared squeezed out by a blitz of new mainframes and new mid-sized machines introduced in the last nine months.

The company also introduced some of its first software developed under its new "Systems Application Architecture" standard. Programs written for that standard will eventually run, with minor modification, on everything from personal computers to mainframes, allowing users to execute similar instructions no matter what type of IBM computer is used.

IBM executives conceded that the company's new efforts as a "systems integrator" mark a significant change in strategy.

"In the past, we sometimes tried to convince customers that the equipment that we had was really what they wanted," whether it was best suited to the job or not, admitted Larry Ford, head of marketing and support for IBM's Information Systems Group in the US.

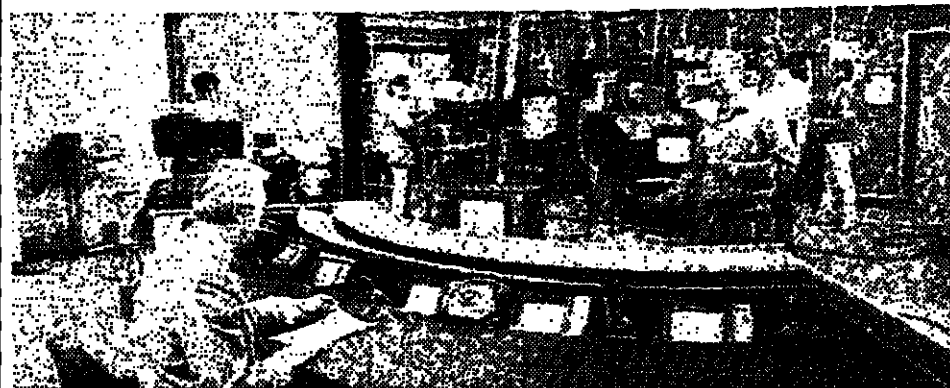
Now, capitalizing on a technique that IBM has long used to obtain government contracts, IBM will offer to enter contracts with its commercial customers to act as a prime supplier of equipment.

Then it would draw in other companies—it mentioned companies such as General Motors' Electronic Data Systems division, Martin Marietta, McDonnell Douglas and Boeing Computer Services—to develop custom software, or add communications or other hardware from different manufacturers.

Other companies have used such an approach for years. But IBM's sales force has always eschewed the approach, in part because it feared that products without the IBM label might not live up to the company's quality standards.

"I think what changed attitudes was that IBM saw its account control slip," said Mark Schulman, a technology analyst for Salomon Brothers.

The parties go for a PC campaign



Gearing up for the General Election at ITN's News at One. Demand for more ingenious and complex graphics at each election means ITN staff and Amsoft, the systems house which developed the special election system, have already been testing for months.

The election campaign looks set to go into history as the first to depend heavily on computers for its effectiveness.

At one end there are PCs running word-processing software that create mailshots in the form of huge numbers of personalized letters that draw names, addresses and personal details from a computer database and target campaign brochures at prospective supporters' doors.

At the other are larger number-crunching computers that analyse the almost-hourly polls combining to give the impression that for

manageable sections. Imagine, for example, how long it would take even a modest minicomputer to conduct a sort on the millions of registered voters in London, how long it would take even a modest minicomputer to conduct a sort on the millions of registered voters in London.

But the parties are getting help. The Conservatives for example, went to one of the big "listbrokers" in the advertising and direct-mail world to buy a huge database containing the names and addresses of all those who had taken up the various privatization shares in the past four years.

But the Tories had to tread carefully in doing that, however, as the cost of sending brochures to so many people would have made a serious dent in the finances and limits on campaign expenditure.

To get round that problem, brochures to shareholders went out before the election announcement.

While big Central Office mailings are an important part of the campaign, the real grassroots of computer use is in the way that micros and communications links have been taken up by constituency parties.

A few years ago, the Labour Party became one of the first parties to link its members through a Prestel link—and even had its own information area on the Prestel system.

And during the present campaign, the party has reportedly been talking about the way it has equipped key marginal seats with micros bought on 50 per cent grants from the Trades Unions for Labour group.

Meanwhile the Alliance—and in particular the SDP—has had the dubious advantage of having fewer old manual information systems to convert as the SDP came into existence at about the same time as the microcomputer boom and thus its membership lists have been organized almost from the start using the latest in high technology.

If the way the parties use high technology for their own ends is any indication about how enthusiastic they will be in supporting the computer industry, then high technology firms should sleep easy.

THE WEEK

By Geoff Wheelwright

the first time the modern political party seems to owe as much to the silicon chip as it does to the tireless campaign worker.

The central role of the computer in the election seems to be in conducting mailings of party literature. To do this on a computer, the names, addresses and whatever personal details the party might like to refer to—as in "Dear John Smith, we note that you and your wife Joan generously gave £500 to the party in 1983 and were wondering if..."—that are held on a computer database.

In previous years, the party would have had to key such a list into a computer system on its own—a costly affair and one which is by no means accurate.

In this election, however, the official Post Office Registrar of Voters is available on mainframe computer tape and all the parties can have the tape translated to their minicomputers or micros and use it to target mailings to voters by post code.

Of course, there are many technical problems which must be solved in getting the list into a manageable form on a computer system that can be used at the party head offices, but that is a problem that the political buffons have been busy solving over the past year.

One of the biggest difficulties the parties will have faced is in chopping the list down into

recovered and descriptions of people reported missing.

When the Crisis system was devised, more than a year ago, the format of Interpol's international-standard missing persons form was adopted.

The system can quickly arrive at an indication that a match is possible between a body and one of the persons reported missing by checking the entire database and comparing parameters.

Officers were able to retrieve data without the need to write a computer program.

The facility enabled them to take phone inquiries from the public and give information.

How ferry dead were named

While the inquiry into the sinking of the cross-Channel car ferry Herald of Free Enterprise continues, details are emerging of the part played by a new police incident team and a computer system, known as "Crisis", used in the process of identifying the dead, writes Eddie Coulter.

The Crisis team, from Yorkshire, was formed after the Bradford City football fire disaster. It comprises police-qualified in casualty operations and in computer skills, together with a civilian pathologist, a dental odontologist from Leeds University, and consultants from Isis Computer Services, who helped

to develop the system.

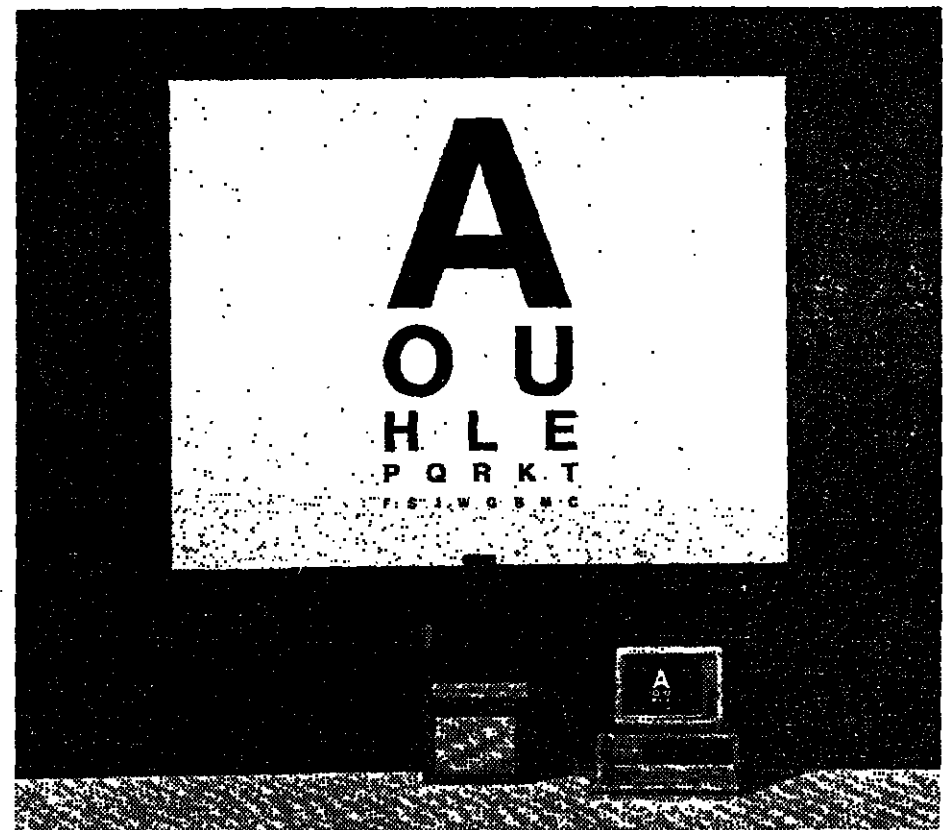
Crisis is an acronym for Casualty Recording, Information Sorting and Identification System. It can accommodate the details of up to 30,000 casualties.

The Zeebrugge incident was the first time that the incident team and the system had been called into use on a disaster.

"It is a unique system and it stood up to the test remarkably well," said Chief Superintendent Mark Rand who chairs Crisis.

Over the weekend after the tragedy, work began on entering two sets of data into the system—details of bodies

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Why ICL plans to invest in home-grown talent

There are many people who, throughout their computing careers, develop an affinity with a particular hardware manufacturer. It feels secure to keep up with developments emanating from one computing source synonymous with the environment in which one already works.

One wonders, however, where they will be and what they will be doing to their computing career in a few years' time - whether they will want to work with different hardware, what skills they would require, what type of job would be available and what type of industry they will be in.

For those working on equipment from Britain's only major computer manufacturer, ICL, the best indication of where the jobs might be could come from ICL's plans for the future - both in terms of its market and the people it will itself employ.

Traditionally when one thinks of ICL, central and local government - areas short on salaries, but long on job security - come to mind. Recently, however, ICL marked its 100th anniversary by indicating that point of sale is just one area in which the company is aiming to expand away from the problems of selling mainframe computers.

In the last year, ICL has earmarked several target market areas, which involves the development of systems within specialist divisions where both marketing and computer development people work together. The sectors are retail, manufacturing, defence, financial services and, naturally, local and central



Don Beattie, director of personnel at ICL

JOBSCENE

By Eddie Coulter

government and public utility. "ICL's strategy," says the director of personnel, Don Beattie, "means that it also needs to recruit consultants and marketing specialists with up-to-date knowledge of those markets in order to supplement traditional information skills."

"Behind that, the major thrust is to develop our own talent. The company will take on 400 graduates this year and having spent £15 million on training and retraining in 1986, we intend to continue that investment."

Systems and programming staff and design engineers will predominate and will be supported by the marketing specialists. ICL aims to provide customers with systems that offer "ready made solutions" - fourth-generation languages, relational data bases and man-machine interfaces. At the user end, the aim is easy to implement systems and hence less need for advanced technologists to be employed by customers on

development work.

In the small to medium size companies, especially, it will mean continuing opportunities for most staff with existing skills, and a particular need for people who understand a company's specific business for a particular market place.

Such people will especially be needed to work with a growing number of company line managers who will demand implementation of new systems because it is line management (many of them also essential future data administrators) who will probably be the marketing target of ICL's efforts.

Communication, particularly VME skills, should continue to be required in the ICL environment as will database. In the big companies, where package solutions may not be the answer, ICL is pinning its hopes on fourth-generation language capability through its Quickbuild product.

However, regardless of technical skills, the future key to variety of jobs in ICL installation appears to be within those target markets that ICL has earmarked. Job success in those areas may well depend not only on computing experience, but on knowledge of the particular market sector itself.

Most surveys point out that ICL salaries are lower than those paid within, for example, the IBM sector. One reason is that many ICL installations are in the lower-paid public sectors.

But for the future, if ICL's plans succeed, there is no reason ICL skills generally should not be paid for at the same competitive levels as those to be found in other hardware environments.

H-P 3000 cleared for sale

Hewlett-Packard has introduced three new computer systems for technical users and finally announced delivery dates and prices for its long-awaited HP 3000 Series 930 and 950 business computers, ending months of frustration for users and considerable stock market speculation.

The machines all use the company's new internal architecture based on Risc (reduced instruction set computing). Analysts said the price-performance advantages of the new machines.

Developed under the name Spectrum, it will create strong competition for IBM and Digital Equipment. Speaking of the software problems that had delayed the business machines shipment, John Young, Hewlett-Packard's president, said the company was happy with the system's



performance at test sites.

Hoskyns, a British software firm, has made a deal to sell its software in Hungary that should be worth more than £1 million in licence fees over the next three years. Hoskyns has had a team of manufacturing consultants and specialists in the republic for more than a year to help with training of the translation of documents and screen layouts into Hungarian. The contract, with Szamalk, a Budapest-based computer services company, covers a

manufacturing-control system to run on IBM and compatible mainframes.

The Data Protection Registrar has issued eight booklets on the Data Protection Act to update those originally published in February 1985. The new series includes one on an individual's rights, which will come into force on November 11, when individuals will be able to demand access to computer information about themselves. The booklets cover registration,

exemptions and enforcement and appeals. They can be obtained free of charge from Wilmelaw (0625) 635777.

Three leading Japanese computer chip-makers said on Friday they plan to increase production this year, despite a trade dispute with the US resulting from over-production.

Toshiba, Hitachi and Mitsubishi Electric said they plan to increase production because of increased demand. Hitachi said it will raise chip production by 1.3 per cent, Mitsubishi said it will

Now Nato is Whidds in

Nato's new command-and-control information system has been delivered. Given the widely name Whidds - standing for War Headquarters Information Display and Dissemination System - it consists of an "unspecified" number of Digital Equipment's VAX computers with the British systems house, Sigmex, providing the colour-graphics systems for map displays.

increase production by 2.3 per cent, and Toshiba said it will increase production by 12.2 per cent.

Milan magistrates notified Carlo De Benedetti, chairman of Italy's Olivetti, that his role during a brief period as vice-president of the failed Banco Ambrosiano is under investigation. Judicial sources have announced. They stressed that no charges had been brought against the executive, who was vice president for 65 days from November 1981.

Beating off the hacking trojans

VANDALS

From Mark McCain in New York

A new breed of vandals, working within a vast network of computer "bulletin boards," is devising sophisticated software programs that crash and scramble the computer files of unsuspecting users.

The practice is stirring mistrust and anger among business executives, academics and lobbyists who exchange free computer software on the

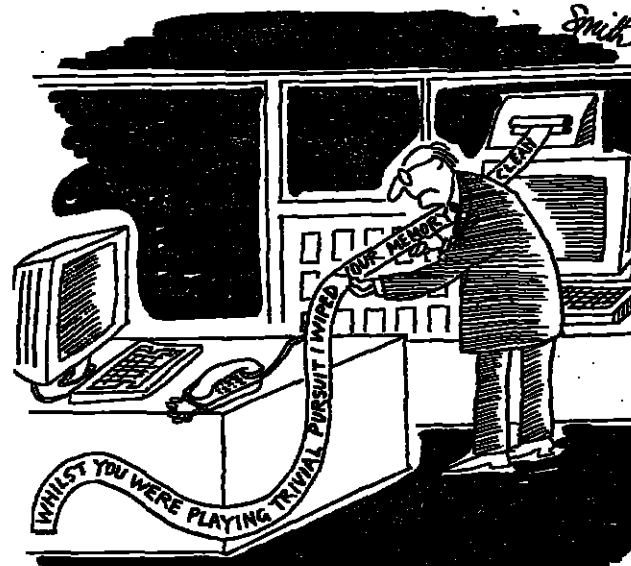
bulletin boards. The vandals, using telephone links from their computers, are transferring the destructive programs onto the bulletin boards, hoping to fool thousands of people into duplicating the programs to use in their own computers at great harm.

"It's like poisoning the sweets in the supermarket on Halloween," said Ross Greenberg, a Manhattan computer consultant. "I guess the people who devise these things take pleasure in destroying other people's work."

Known as trojan horses, the programs pretend to be something useful, like a word processor or game board. But they are electronic terrorists, ready to erase or scramble data stored in computers.

The programs began appearing several years ago and have now reached a level of sophistication that sometimes allows them to outfox computer experts who are on guard for them.

Among the dozens of trojans in circulation, some begin their destruction within minutes. Others perform as legitimate software for weeks or months, then touch off an electronic time bomb. "A person may lose five minutes of work - or two years of work," said Mr Greenberg, who maintains several "tools of defence" against trojans, including a software program



that alerts him to suspicious activity within his IBM personal computer.

Earlier this month Mr Greenberg unwittingly loaded a trojan into his computer's memory. Alerted by the peculiar operation of the program, he managed to fight back fast enough to avoid wholesale devastation. "It was," he remarked, "a very clever trojan."

Like hundreds of other computer enthusiasts across the country, Mr Greenberg operates a computer bulletin

board as a public service. Each sysop, shorthand for system operator, as the board operators are called, keeps a computer hooked up to a telephone line 24 hours a day, providing a clearing house for hundreds of free "public domain" software programs.

People connect their computers into the bulletin boards, via telephone-hookup devices called modems, both to donate programs and make copies of programs already posted on the boards.

Some of the free software is

superior to commercial software that sells for hundreds of dollars. Some of it is mediocre. And some of it, the trojan variety, is just waiting to raise havoc.

The trojan software represents another chapter in the exploits of the computer hackers, who invest countless hours in computerized subterfuge. "There are hacks out there that really amuse people with their cleverness," said Dave Bayer, an assistant professor of mathematics at Columbia University.

"But the hacks who write trojans are simply mean-spirited and malicious. There's no skill involved in trashing people's hard discs." A hard disc, the primary storage unit of advanced personal computers, can hold the equivalent of 400 to 1,200 pages of single-spaced typewritten data.

Like tape cassettes, the discs can be erased, intentionally or not. "Over the last two years trojans have become more sophisticated," explained Eric Newhouse, an 18-year-old computer expert in Los Angeles.

"Now there are much shrewder trojans," he said. "One called 'Trojan' pretends to be a program that guards against trojans. It's actually a time bomb that will wipe out your hard disc after it's more than 70 per cent full."

COMPUTER APPOINTMENTS

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As this consultancy role involves dealing with clients, often at board level, the highest interpersonal and communication skills are required.

For further information please contact Sarah Chambers, Software Sciences, Farnborough, Hampshire GU14 7NB. Telephone Farnborough (0252) 544321.

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BSI is the key UK link into international standards activity throughout the IT sector - data processing, telecommunications and advanced manufacturing technology. Our Technical staff operate at the centre of BSI's work in co-ordinating and supporting UK input to world and European IT standards and the application of international decisions nationally. They must be able to:

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- project BSI policy and advise on procedures.
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We are looking for candidates with Degree Level qualifications and experience in one or more of the data processing disciplines. They must also be able to demonstrate excellent organizational, communications and interpersonal skills.

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For more details and an application form, please contact: Elspeth MacArthur, British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS. Telephone: 01-629 9000.

SALES AND TECHNICAL POSITIONS FOR COMPUTER PROFESSIONALS

ACCOUNT MANAGER CITY £22,000 BASE

One of the world's most successful major minicomputer manufacturers is currently seeking an Account Manager to join a highly professional team selling into the Insurance Market. The ideal applicant should have experience selling Mini or Supersystem Systems into the Insurance ENVIRONMENT, possibly gained with a major manufacturer. This is an excellent opportunity to join a successful team, selling technically superior products and backed by superb support professionals. Generous Company benefits include a GUARANTEE on earnings to £50,000. REF B01196.

DEC VAX EXPERTISE LONDON TO £18,500

Due to DEC's increased growth in the minicomputer market, there is an increasing demand for applications software expertise. Several of our Clients urgently require DEC VAX Programmers or Analysts/Programmers with proven commercial experience. Ideally, candidates should be graduates in their early or mid twenties, possess good oral and written skills, have a mature personality and the desire to accelerate their career path to Team Leader status. Tasks will be mainly development in a structured project team environment, which will mean complying to set standards. Business applications will be in the Financial Sector including international and investment banking. REF A01255.

SALES MANAGER LONDON c£40,000

This Company, which has recently achieved PLC status, and has products ranging from Micro to Mini systems, is establishing another Sales Team based in London. A position now exists for a Sales Manager Designate who will be responsible for the recruitment of the new Sales Team and the development of major accounts within London and the South East. The successful applicant should possess a track record gained selling Turnkey Systems with a major Manufacturer or Reseller. This is an outstanding opportunity for the ambitious Sales Professional to assume a key role in this rapidly expanding Company. REF B01338.

ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS CITY TO £20,000

This leading Bank is actively recruiting a number of Analysts/Programmers to fill key roles in a newly formed Applications and Software Support team. Ideally, suitable applicants will have at least eighteen months programming experience in RPG III, gained preferably in a Banking environment. The projects currently underway include capacity planning, securities, accounts and treasury systems. This installation uses a number of Banking packages which have been tailored to meet the Bank's particular requirements. These are demanding positions, and offer excellent career prospects as well as a highly competitive salary and benefits package, including a mortgage subsidy. REF C01280.

ACCOUNTS LONDON £18K BASIC - £45K OTE

This Company of major standing since the early 1930's, requires experienced Micro System Sales Executives to boost their turnover of £2.5 million. The organization has 140 personnel which includes a highly motivated Sales Force selling into a well established Client base and backed by superb Support Professionals. The ideal applicant will have experience selling Micro System solutions to a varied marketplace and as promotion seems from within, should have the ability and ambition to achieve advancement into a management position. In addition to the rewarding business role, the Company also offers a choice of Car, non-contributory Pension and comprehensive Health Care. REF D01308.

ACCOUNT MANAGER LONDON £26,000

This specialised Division of a leading Multi-National wish to appoint an experienced Account Manager to assume a key role developing new and existing accounts within a specific sector of the Retail marketplace. The ideal applicant should be able to demonstrate a track record gained selling minicomputer systems and possess the ability to handle a quota in excess of £1 million. In return, the Company offers all the benefits associated with a major player in the industry and the opportunity to develop a career within a highly professional environment with rapid advancement directly linked to achievement. REF B01342.

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حکومت الاصل

HORIZONS

A guide to career opportunities

Putting the message across

There has been a phenomenal rate of growth in the public relations industry in recent years. Changes that are occurring in society call for good communications skills as a tool for any organization.

The public wants to be able to influence government, whether local or central, and to be informed of policies; environmental pressures are increasing; issues such as sexism and racism need airing; and organizations are realizing that they cannot exist in isolation but must consider the community within which they operate.

So what is public relations? It is not "flannel soaked in gin", as we were reminded at a recent public relations careers day organized by the Institute of Public Relations.

"We are not paid high salaries to take people out to lunch," Warren Newman, head of PR at the National Farmers' Union, emphasized before defining public relations as "the management of the reputation of an organization, its products and services, and helping the organization to deserve its good reputation."

It has never been easy to get a start in public relations and for many it is a second career. Practitioners have come from journalism, advertising, engineering, accountancy, the law and home economics. The president told me that if 25 per cent of the 350 graduates present got first jobs in PR they would be doing well. And yet the industry is desperately in need of keen, enthusiastic young people.

Why can't they bridge that gap? According to the speakers, applicants either don't equip themselves with the right skills or fail to market and package themselves well. PR people are fairly conservative in style, as that way they have a better chance of selling what sometimes may be radical views.

What skills and qualities do you need? According to Roger Hayes of Thorn EMI, you must be sufficiently articulate to be able to explain policies, plans, achievements and events to a client or organization in a way that commands attention.

Naturally, you will be interested in people, but that means a readiness to listen to the other side's case, too.

You should have a creative imagination and a streak of opportunism, tempered by a balanced judgment. To that must be added complete integrity, the ability to maintain a sense of detachment, antennae which are sensitive to the dynamics of society, an understanding of the business you are in, and relevant academic and practical experience.

For some time certain colleges, polytechnics and universities have been offering courses in such subjects as business or communications studies, which include a PR element. It has also been possible, in the early stages of one's



Public relations calls for a creative imagination and a streak of opportunism, but above all the gift of persuasiveness, says Joan Llewellyn-Owens

career, to study for the CAM certificate in communications studies and the CAM diploma in public relations.

It is only recently, however, that an adequate methodology has been developed, enabling public relations to be taken seriously as an academic subject.

From this year, one can study full-time at Watford College for an International Diploma in Public Relations, take a postgraduate course in PR at Stirling, or study part-time for two years for a Master's Degree in Business Administration specializing in public relations, at Cranfield School of Management. The Watford course is open to recent graduates, or to possessors of at least two A levels, who must also have some work experience.

When looking for a job in PR, the main choice is between working "in-house" for a company or institution, or for a consultancy which provides advice to a number of clients on a project or continuing basis. A few of the larger consultancies, including Edelman, now have a graduate training programme.

Within the in-house department of a commercial organization there are two types of PR people - specialists in marketing and consumer relations, and those involved with corporate affairs. On the marketing and consumer side you work in a team with sales and marketing to promote the company's products. You deal with the media, particularly the trade press, and organize internal communications.

You may have to write bulletins, produce a company newspaper, even draft speeches for your boss. There may be conferences to be arranged for the sales force, incentives suggested for the workers, and a programme of community relations, including school visits, organized.

Not until you have gained some experience are you likely to work in corporate headquarters, where it will be your task to create a good corporate image and identity, through corporate advertising and promotion, and to foster good relations between the company and the community, its shareholders, its employees, the media and the government.

Perhaps it may be necessary to defend the company against a takeover bid. In such a case, PR people contact institutional investors, lobby MPs if there is a possibility of a factory closing down and people being thrown out of work, take corporate advertisements and deal with the City.

Many organizations with in-house PR departments may still call on the services of consultancies. The largest provide a comprehensive service, while others specialize in aspects such as finance and city relations, marketing support, government relations, or in particular sectors.

John Brill, the founder of Stirling Public Relations, employs 50 people and has about 40 clients, including an overseas government, a large electronics group and a firm known mainly for its breakfast foods.

When this firm took over a number of other companies, it wanted its name to become more widely known. Stirling's suggestion was that the firm considered sponsorship. After a number of possibilities had been evaluated, the decision was made to go heavily into tennis sponsorship, and now Stirling organize all the firm's tennis events.

"Every individual has a series of publics," said Mr Brill, "but 60 per cent of our work is still to do with media relations, and competition is massive to get anything in."

During the careers day, only one seventh of those present opted to attend the workshop on the public sector, yet the Government information service is probably the largest recruiter in public relations work, employing some 11,000 people and recruiting about 100 a year on average, all of whom must have some relevant specialist experience.

Public relations is now one of the most significant sectors in the service industry. Rewards can be very good, but one has to work at a high level of intensity, often until 9 or 10 o'clock or even through the night.

Further information: Institute of Public Relations, Gate House, 1 St John's Square, London EC1M 4DH and the CAM Foundation, Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1NJ

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

Employment Law/Advocacy

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The successful candidate may be recently qualified and will have some experience in the area of employment law, litigation, industrial relations and contract. He or she will assist the Association's Solicitor with a challenging variety of both legal and professional problems, including advocacy in Industrial Tribunals and disciplinary hearings, the conduct of detailed negotiations, the drafting of documents and advising at all levels.

While based in Central London, considerable travel throughout England and Wales may be involved.

Interested applicants are invited to telephone Philip Lott on 01-930 6441 for an informal discussion.

Letters of application (with full personal and career details, including the name of two referees) should be sent to: The Joint General Secretaries, AMMA, 7 Northumberland Street, London WC2N 5DA.

Closing date: 10 June 1987.



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The City Council has a team of Solicitors and Barristers dealing with a wide range of advisory work and representation in the Courts on both civil and criminal cases. The advocacy skills are required primarily in Magistrates and County Courts but also before Tribunals and at inquiries. You will be expected to advise on a wide range of matters and where necessary to develop a specialist, e.g. planning, property or housing law.

This post is within a Career Progression Scheme which provides for annual appraisal with promotion dependant upon ability and work availability at the higher level.

For an informal discussion telephone Donal Kerrigan - Principal Assistant Solicitor on 01-798 2715.

For an application form either telephone 01-834 5958 (24 hour Answerphone Service), or call at the One Stop Services floor at City Hall, Westminster City Council, Victoria Street, London SW1E 6QP or One Stop Services at 313 Harrow Road, London W9.

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A TRAINING STRATEGY FOR CHANGE

A Challenge to managers and Training Professionals within and outside the NHS

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Never before has the need been so great to manage change through the training and development of our human resources. The change-over from the institutional care of psychiatric and elderly patients to care in the community can only be handled effectively by staff who understand all the implications of their own greatly changed roles. And that's just one of the major developments that make education for change one of our highest priorities.

The input we make into training over the next few years will impact upon its performance in every area of our operations from hospitals wards and departments to community care to financial resourcing for new buildings and services.

We've developed a Regional strategy for training that encompasses all the objectives we've set ourselves. We have the financial resources to attain our goals.

Now we're looking for dynamic people to turn plans into action, working from a modern, well-equipped Regional Training Centre in South West London. Practising managers, professional trainers, members of the health care professions who have the vision and the drive to deliver new forms of NHS training - ideally our new team will provide a formidable combination of NHS insight and experience with expertise from large organisations outside the public sector. If you can operate flexibly, meeting unpredictable goals as well as foreseeable needs, come and help us make this Region renowned for success through people.

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A role concerned with the development of some 700 finance staff employed in the Region. In particular you will be looking at ways to train people currently operating at accounts clerk level.

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Ref: 87/92.

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Ref: 87/93.

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Ref: 87/94.

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We are an equal opportunities employer and open to proposals on job sharing, secondment or any other ideas from committed professionals.

For an informal chat - or to arrange a visit - contact Donald Pain on 01-672 6666. Alternatively we'll send you an information pack if you telephone our Personnel Department on 01-262 8011, ext 4021/2 or write direct to our Regional Headquarters: South West Thames Regional Health Authority, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, Paddington, London, W2 3QR.

Interview dates: 16-19th June 1987
South West Thames Regional Health Authority
SUCCESS THROUGH PEOPLE

MEDICAL SPECIALIST AUSTRALIA

Suitably qualified and experienced Medical Practitioners are encouraged to express interest in the following Appointments at the Central Gippsland Hospital in the State of Victoria.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| Anaesthetics | 2 positions |
| (One position associated with Intensive Care) | |
| Paediatrics | 2 positions |
| Obstetrics | 1 position |
| Pathology (General) | 1 position |
| Psychiatry | 1 position |
| Family Medicine | 2 positions |

The Central Gippsland Hospital is a 205 bed General Community Hospital with excellent facilities. It is strategically located in the major provincial centre of Traralgon which is within 2 hours of Melbourne by Traralgon or rail. Traralgon is part of the picturesque road or rail. Traralgon is part of the picturesque road or rail. Traralgon is part of the picturesque road or rail.

Expressions of interest should be received, at the address below, by Monday 1st June 1987.

Enquiries can be made in strict confidence to:
Mr. Ross Duncan, Managing Director, Duncan Management Services, 34 Park Place, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
Telephone (International) 01-813 228 400
Telex 252222

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Applications particularly from unemployed adults showing preferred area of work should be forwarded in the first instance to: Warwickshire Bureau, 16A The Parade, Leamington Spa.

Or telephone: Leamington Spa 452836.

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(Patron: HRH THE PRINCE OF WALES, KG, KT, GCB)

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The Society invites applications for the post of CHIEF EXECUTIVE to commence as soon as possible. The post becomes vacant on 1 August 1987 and is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the Society's operations.

Salary in the region of £22,500. Applications forms and further details can be obtained from the Secretary, The Society, 100, The Strand, London WC2R 0AL. Please send a SAE.



The Institution of Chemical Engineers DEPUTY SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the post of a (second) Deputy Secretary, reporting directly to the Institution's Chief Executive Officer.

The new Deputy Secretary will be responsible for directing development of the Institution Technical and Learned Society activities, including an overview of successful Departments concerned inter-alia with Engineering Practice & Research, Safety & Loss Prevention, Conferences & Non-Magazine Publishing, Information and Physical Property Data.

The successful applicant will have management experience in a process engineering environment and a continuing interest in technical matters. Some headquarters experience would be an advantage; the upper age indicator is 52 years. Initial salary will be at an appropriate point on a scale rising to £25,700.

This new appointment will be based at the Institution's Administrative Headquarters in Rugby.

Letters of applications including a full curriculum vitae should be addressed to:

Dr. T.J. Evans, CEng, General Secretary,
The Institution of Chemical Engineers,
165-171 Railway Terrace, Rugby CV21 3HQ.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE/ SECRETARY

Salary up to £31,000 (Plus Fees)

The Borough Council invites applications from well qualified and highly motivated professionals who are able to demonstrate extensive knowledge and significant success at senior management level in the public or private sector.

An appointment designate is sought to commence in September/October with assumption of full responsibilities when the present holder retires later this year.

Full details, and application forms are available from:

Personnel Officer,
Chief Executive's Department,
Civic Offices, Riverside,
Stafford ST16 3AQ
(Telephone (0785) 223181 (Extension 221).
Closing date: 5th June 1987.

Concessions will disqualify.



Stafford Borough Council



BUSINESS ECONOMIST

A leading energy technology consulting firm wishes to strengthen its capacity in the area of commercialisation/development of renewable energy technologies in developing countries.

Applicants should have proven skills setting up small enterprises, preparation of business plans and have worked in a consulting environment. Some experience in developing countries in Asia and/or Africa would be a distinct advantage.

The position will involve considerable international travel, and assignments of between six months and two years are also available. Applicants should indicate if they are interested in overseas positions.

Please write enclosing C.V. to: The Managing Director, LT Power Ltd., The Warren, Bramhall Road, Eversley, Herts, SG22 6PR.

LANCASTER HEALTH AUTHORITY PLANNER

to lead the Department of Planning.
Salary Scale: £12,018-£14,588 (Increase Pending)

We are seeking to appoint a Planner to undertake a major role in the Authority's planning and development. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the Authority's planning and development. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the Authority's planning and development.

For an application form and further details please contact: Mr. J. H. Smith, Director of Planning, Lancaster Health Authority, Lancaster LA1 4JH. Tel: 0524 82211 Ext. 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING

STATE LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

State Librarian
Position No.: DEP 87/53
Salary: \$AUS65,067 plus expenses \$1000 p.a.

The Position
The State Librarian is responsible for —

- managing the State Library and its associated services, especially in its support and leadership role to the public and government department libraries;
- promoting the State Library as a major provider of information to individuals, organisations and government in New South Wales;
- providing policy advice to the Library Council of New South Wales.

Qualifications
The successful applicant will have —

- sound understanding of the developments and issues in library/information management services;
- extensive senior management experience, preferably within a library or archives environment;
- high level skills in strategic planning and policy formulation;
- a record of leadership, achievement and innovation at a senior organisational level;
- commitment and capacity to implement EEO policies;
- relevant tertiary qualifications; eligibility for professional membership of the Library Association of Australia is desirable.

Conditions of Employment
Five day 35 hour working week; four weeks annual leave; superannuation benefits; long service and maternity leave.

General
Consideration may be given to assistance with fares and removal expenses.

Inquiries: Mr L. McGowan (02) 366 7185.
Applications should be clearly marked "Confidential — Pos No. DEP 87/53" and forwarded to the Director, Department of Environment and Planning, Remington Centre, 175 Liverpool Street, Sydney 2000.
Closing date: 5 June, 1987.

Equality of Employment Opportunity is Government Policy

CVRIA

interpreters

The Court of Justice of the European Communities is holding an open competition to recruit conference interpreters who are responsible for interpreting the hearings of the Court of Justice.

Very attractive salary and associated benefits on a par with those of other international organizations.

Candidates must:

- have a university degree in interpretation or professional experience as a conference interpreter (one year for candidates possessing a non-specific university degree or otherwise four years);
- have a perfect command of English and thorough knowledge of at least three other official languages of the European Communities;
- be a national of one of the Member States of the European Communities;
- be less than 38 years of age on 17.6.1987.

For further information and the compulsory application form, write, referring to Official Journal of the E.C. n° C 130, of 16.5.1987 (open competition n° CJ 71/87) to:

- Information Office of the Commission of the E.C., 8 Storey's Gate, London SW 1 P3;
- Information Office of the Commission of the E.C., 4 Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF1 9SG.

The closing date for applications is 17.6.1987.

THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES IN LUXEMBURG

Director of Property Services

£28,716 x £717(4) — £31,584

A new department of Property Services is to be established as a result of a review of technical departments in the County Council.

Applications for the post of Director of Property Services are invited and the person appointed is likely to be professionally qualified in either Architecture or Estate Management. He or she must have the managerial ability to direct and motivate staff within a multi-disciplinary organisation and this is considered to be fundamental to the successful operation of the new department.

Further information and application forms can be obtained from the County Personnel Officer, County Hall, Trowbridge, Wilts. BA14 8JN. (Telephone: Trowbridge 3641 Ext. 2049). Ref. 87267.

Completed application forms must be returned by 19 June 1987.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

Wiltshire

CYNGOR SIR DYFED COUNTY COUNCIL

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

ADOPTION AND FOSTERING OFFICER Carmarthen Area

Applications are invited from qualified Social Workers with at least three years post-qualifying experience in adoption and fostering who would like to specialise in this area of work. The post provides the opportunity to engage with the four Social Work Teams in preparing and using placement facilities for children requiring substitute care in the area and to retain practice skills in developing and refining all aspects of the work.

The person appointed will be based in the Carmarthen Team Office. There are three similar Social Workers already in post in the rest of Dyfed. Together their joint aim is to influence departmental policy and to raise the quality of service.

Informal enquiries would be welcomed by Mrs. A. Williams, Specialist Officer (Children) on Carmarthen 233333 Ext. 4408, and Mr. R. Bowden, Area Officer, on Carmarthen 233333 Ext. 4790.

Application forms, returnable by 4th June 1987 are available on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope from the Director of Personnel and Management Services, County Hall, Carmarthen.

Cleveland County Council

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Deputy Warden £7,416-23,388

Required at Grangeview Boys' Club, Broadway, Grangeview, Middlesbrough.

Applications are invited from candidates who possess the Certificate or Diploma in Youth and Community Work or a recognised teaching qualification and some experience in this field, for the above post in a well established club, east of Middlesbrough. Extensive club facilities are available and a full programme exists for young people of both sexes. The post offers an opportunity to newly qualified men and women residents their first full time appointment in the service, although experienced applicants may find the post attractive and challenging.

Previous applicants need not re-apply as they will automatically be reconsidered.

Assistance with removal and relocation expenses will be provided in approved cases. Temporary housing accommodation may also be available within the County area.

APPLICATION FORMS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE COUNTY EDUCATION OFFICER, EDUCATION OFFICE, WILSON JAMES ROAD, MIDDLESBROUGH, CLEVELAND TS1 3BN, TO WHOM COMPLETED FORMS SHOULD BE RETURNED BY 5TH JUNE 1987.

We are an equal opportunities employer. All applicants who have the support of the Disability Recruitment Officer will be granted an interview.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

ESSEX MAGISTRATES COURTS COMMITTEE CLERK TO THE JUSTICES

BILLERICAY AND BRETNWOOD PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS
SALARY £23,370 x £582 (3) - £25,116

There are Court Houses at Billericay and Bretnwood and the offices for the joint PSD are at present in Billericay. A new Court House is shortly to be built in Basildon with the consequent prospect of enhancing this position of Clerk.

As well as being a Solicitor or Barrister, applicants for the position will need good management skills including an ability to deal with staff during a period of change. A commitment to computerised office systems is essential and a working knowledge desirable.

Generous relocation expenses are payable in approved cases.

Further details and an application form from Clerk of the Committee (Personnel Section) County Hall Chelmsford CM1 1LX. Telephone 0245 267222 Ext. 2017.

Closing date for returned applications 9 June 1987. It is hoped to hold interviews during the latter part of June.

LAWYER

Self Regulation in the City
c. £19,000 + Car

Applications are invited from Barristers and Solicitors with up to 5 years post qualification experience in criminal law and/or civil litigation. Some experience of insurance and commercial law is also desirable.

The post in Lloyd's Disciplinary Committee provides an excellent opportunity to learn about all aspects of self regulation. You will need to be conversant with the principles of natural justice, and administrative law as well as criminal procedure and practice and to apply these principles within the context of disciplinary offences in an insurance market.

This post would suit a Barrister or Solicitor who wishes to leave the confines of private practice behind and now seeks a challenging career in the City.

The excellent benefits package includes mortgage subsidy, non-contributory pension, private and permanent health insurance, season ticket loan and subsidised lunches.

To apply, please send full C.V. to Christopher Hooper, Personnel Department, Corporation of Lloyd's, London House, 6 London Street, London EC3R 7AB.

LOYD'S OF LONDON

ISLINGTON HEALTH AUTHORITY

CUT OUT FOR GENERAL MANAGEMENT IN THE HEALTH SERVICE?

Islington Health Authority could provide you with the perfect opportunity to enter the service at senior level in its newly created general management post.

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER (PATIENT SERVICES)

With a benefits package, including a salary of £18,117 - £28,242 inclusive

The Acute Unit (Whiston and Royal Northern Hospitals) has a budget of £32 million and 2,600 staff.

You will need to bring to the position imaginative leadership and skills in the management of change, a proven track record of management achievement and a capacity for taking personal responsibility for securing success in a multi-disciplinary environment.

Your remit will be to ensure improvements to patient services in a number of key areas such as Paramedical services, the Accident and Emergency Department, Outpatients and Operating Theatres. (You will also manage the medical records department which is shortly to be computerised). Other important tasks will be the development of planning and public relations.

Knowledge of the internal dynamics of general hospitals will be an advantage but not essential to the candidate who demonstrates the commitment and intellectual capacity to ensure a practicable learning curve in response to management development and training.

Informal enquiries are welcomed by Mr. Julian Mettel, Acute Unit General Manager, on 01-272 3070 ext 4110, from Wednesday, 27th May 1987.

Information pack and application forms available from District Personnel, District Office, Whiston Hospital, Heswall Way, Liverpool Post Rd, London N19 5HT. Telephone 01-272 3070 ext 4123/4116.

Closing date: 17th June 1987.

AN EMPLOYER COMMITTED TO EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

The Elizabeth Fry Probation and Bail Hostel, Reading ASSISTANT WARDENS

Promotion and COSW secondment has freed two assistant warden posts at this home office approved probation and bail hostel which caters for 20 male and female residents and is managed by the Elizabeth Fry Trust, a Christian foundation.

The opportunity will therefore exist to create a new team and develop innovative ideas consistent with the philosophy of the probation service and the ideals of the hostel.

Applicants should be over 23 years of age, emotionally resilient with a variety of life and work experience. Although required to take on considerable personal responsibility the successful candidate must work within a close-knit team which includes a number of ancillary workers.

The appointments are subject to NJC scheme of conditions and service and emphasis is placed on in-service training and eventual qualification.

Salary grade 3 (16-23)

For informal discussion, job description and application form contact the Warden, Elizabeth Fry Hostel, 6, Coley Avenue, Reading, RG1 6LD. Tel: 0734 523 85.

Closing date: 22nd June. Interview dates July 6th/7th.

CAC CENTRE FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COUNSELLING

CERTIFICATE IN COUNSELLING

Our course, running from 1987 to 1989, is a 3-year programme of personal and professional development. It is designed to prepare students for a career in counselling, either in the public or private sector.

Applicants are selected from the university and college sectors of the United Kingdom and Europe. Successful candidates will receive a Certificate in Counselling from the Centre for Advancement of Counselling.

There are two courses, one in counselling theory and the other in counselling practice. Both courses are taught by experienced counsellors and include a period of supervised practice.

Further information: telephone, 0425 590 110, from London 0425 590 110 or 01-459 9594 (4 lines).

NAVSS

National Association of Victims Support Scheme ADMINISTRATOR

The national association is a charity representing over 300 schemes providing help and support to crime victims in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The organisation is growing rapidly and an administrator is urgently required at the national office.

The main responsibilities include maintaining a list of books of account, including a preparation of financial accounts to Trial Balance. Authority, a variety of administrative plus will need to be undertaken. Experience of administration, capacity to work under pressure without close supervision, and initiative are required, plus the skills to maintain accurate accounts.

Starting salary between £11,500 and £13,500, depending on experience and qualifications.

Further details and job description from H.A.V.S.S., The Electric Lane, London SW9 6LA (07-328 1049). Closing date 30th June 1987.

SHIPPING LAWYER

HONG KONG

Baker & McKenzie, Hong Kong require a solicitor to work in the maritime practice of their Commercial Litigation Department. Applicants should have between one and four years post-admission experience in shipping and sale of goods disputes.

The position offers excellent career and remuneration benefits and the opportunity of working with or in other offices of the Firm.

All applications, which will be treated in the strictest confidence, should be addressed in writing, with full curriculum vitae, to Blair Wallace, Baker & McKenzie, Aldwych House, Aldwych, London WC2B 4JP.

BAKER & MCKENZIE

Young Solicitor/Barrister

(as Assistant Company Secretary)

Not a post for the fainthearted who likes to operate behind a professional smoke-screen, but will ideally suit a young commercial lawyer who is instinctively proactive.

Toshiba is developing apace, and so will you as our only in-house legal eagle. As well as coordinating externally provided services (and cherry-picking some of the things you enjoy doing yourself) you will provide a fund of practical knowledge and advice, bringing your keen commercial flair to a wide range of business issues.

Possibly not the job to carry you through to retirement, but certainly one in which to quickly progress your career if you're in your mid/late twenties with relevant post-qualification experience.

Ring Mike Oram, Director of Administration or Pippa Glasscock, Personnel Manager to find out whether you'd like to take things further — Toshiba (UK) Limited.

Telephone Camberley (0276) 62222.

TOSHIBA

DIARY OF THE TIMES CLASSIFIED

The Times Classified columns are read by 1.3 million of the most affluent people in the country. The following categories appear regularly each week and are generally accompanied by relevant editorial articles. Use the coupon (right), and find out how easy, fast and economical it is to advertise in The Times Classified.

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La Crème de la Crème and other secretarial appointments.

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Fill in the coupon and attach it to your advertisement, written on a separate piece of paper, allowing 28 letters and spaces per line.

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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

Commercial Conveyancing — Milton Keynes
c.£20,000 + highly attractive benefits package

The Property Section within the Legal Department of Abbey National deals with a wide and interesting range of property matters. At this time of expansion for the Society, the conveyancing service of the Section has, in particular, been in increasing demand and two posts have now been created to deal with a challenging and interesting variety of work.

One position will take responsibility for property development work involving building contracts, joint ventures and the preparation of disposal documentation. The other will deal primarily with commercial property lending. In each case the developments and schemes are often substantial and, therefore, demand a sound

knowledge and commercial understanding of Property Law.

Candidates should be assistant solicitors with a minimum of two years' post-qualification experience in commercial property law. Whilst experience in the areas of work mentioned would be useful, it is not, however, essential.

The competitive salary is also accompanied by a highly attractive benefits package, including subsidised BUPA, excellent pension scheme and a generous relocation package where appropriate.

Please telephone or write for an application package to Mrs B Miles, Personnel Department, Abbey National Building Society, Abbey House, 201 Grafton Gate East, Central Milton Keynes, Bucks MK9 1AN. Tel: 0908 691122 ext 3173.

The final date for receipt of applications, which are invited from all sections of the community, is 23 June 1987.



ABBNEY NATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY

D.J. FREEMAN & CO.

Solicitors

LITIGATION LAWYERS

Litigation has always been in the forefront of our business. The Department has expanded by one-third over the past year and its growth continues to accelerate. We now require up to 10 additional lawyers who will help us to maintain our standard of excellence.

Newly qualified: We have a very broad range of commercial litigation and we believe in giving our young solicitors wide experience. You will have all the responsibility that you can handle, within a framework of mutual support and assistance.

Building and Property Litigation: Solicitors or barristers of up to 3 years post-admission experience are required to deal with building contract disputes and advice, arbitrations, both in this country and abroad, and property development and planning litigation.

Insurance and Reinsurance: Solicitors or barristers of at least 2 years post-admission experience are needed in this expanding area of our department, dealing with disputes for professional indemnity insurers and Lloyd's underwriters.

If you fit any of these categories and feel that you or your present firm is not progressing as rapidly as you would like, please contact Colin Joseph with details of your career to date.
D.J. Freeman & Co., 43 Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1NA. Telephone 01-583 4055

Construction and Engineering Lawyers

Litigation/Contract Negotiation

We require lawyers of 1 to 3 years post qualification experience to join our team engaged in servicing all areas of the building and engineering industries. Previous experience in this field, whether in heavy duty litigation or in contract drafting would be an advantage.

These challenging positions will suit candidates with good academic qualifications, and the enthusiasm and application to service a heavy case load. The ability to work effectively under pressure whilst maintaining high professional standards will be critical to success in this practice.

Our construction group can offer you interesting and varied work in a friendly environment, excellent salary and career prospects, the chance to travel, and perhaps live abroad. Working conditions and facilities are those of a large City firm.

If you think you are the person we are looking for then please write in confidence with a full CV to: Hilton Wallace, Personnel Manager,

Hilton Wallace, Personnel Manager,

Lovell, White & King

LWK

21 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 2DY.

Solicitors for the Post Office

£18,490 - £22,410

The Solicitor to the Post Office wishes to recruit Solicitors for his Prosecution Division. The posts are in London and afford worthwhile career opportunities for able lawyers. The Office is currently located in Central London but will probably be relocated in the Croydon area by early 1988.

The Prosecution Division is responsible for the conduct of criminal prosecutions in England and Wales for the Post Office, including National Girobank, and as agent of the Director of National Savings and of the Home Office.

Starting salary will be in the range quoted which includes a London allowance of £1,460, which will be reduced to £740 on moving to Croydon. There are excellent prospects for promotion to the next higher grade.

Additional benefits include a contributory superannuation scheme and five weeks' annual leave and relocation assistance will be available where appropriate.

Applicants should preferably be aged between 27 and 35. Application forms can be obtained from Martin Gibson, Room 536, Post Office Headquarters, 33 Grosvenor Place, LONDON SW1X 1PX. (tel 01-245 7083).

The closing date for applications is 10th June 1987.

The Post Office is an equal opportunities employer.

The Post Office

Our business is your future

Managing Change in the professions

International scope From £35k + car + benefits

Spicer and Pegler's reputation is second to none for providing creative and proactive advice to professional partnerships. The firm has built on an extremely strong traditional base in accountancy, tax, accounts, compliance and cessations to advising on the key business issues of today concerning STRATEGY, ORGANISATION and OPERATIONS.

Our clients are generally in the upper quartile of their profession. Their businesses have grown rapidly and they recognise that few vocational partners are either trained or temperamentally suited to the challenge of managing a large partnership as a corporate entity. Senior partners of major firms of solicitors, chartered surveyors, architects, engineers and accountants in turn come to us for professional advice on MANAGING THEIR BUSINESS.

The Manager of our Professional Practices Group has been given an exciting promotion. Her successor will need to combine the same exacting range of personal skills, including the ability to be forthright, yet tactful and diplomatic, as well as gearing up the team for rapid expansion in line with the needs of the firm and the growth of potential clients who need help to MANAGE CHANGE IN THEIR BUSINESS.

If you have exposure to or experience in a professional partnership environment, proven management ability to harness a wide range of technical skills, have strong analytical abilities, and are excited by the prospect of nurturing partnerships through dramatic changes in the future, we would like to hear from you.

Please send a comprehensive CV including your day time telephone number and salary package, together with a letter explaining why you should meet, to Peter Wittingham, reference PFG, Spicer and Pegler Associates, Priory Court, 65 Churched Friars, London EC3N 2NP.



Spicer and Pegler Associates

Executive Selection

Experienced Conveyancer with Management Potential

There's an air of challenge about the Legal Division at Wandsworth these days supporting the Council's active house sales policy. And to help us achieve our goals, we've created a key new role within the division. Not all conveyancing sections outside local government handle both commercial and domestic work but at Wandsworth we do just that. The Council can offer you a stimulating variety of cases covering all aspects from purchase, sales and leases to mortgages and licenses.

Your brief is to support the Chief Legal Assistant in providing us with sound administration and an efficient legal service. You'll be responsible for monitoring the work on Council house sales, as well as advising generally, where necessary, on compulsory purchase and planning matters. You'll also be expected to share your expertise — in a supervisory/training capacity — with the more junior staff. Naturally, proven management experience is an asset but is not essential.

If you've had around five years solid conveyancing experience and enjoy working in a fast-paced environment, we'd certainly like to hear from you. The right candidate will receive a salary of £15,048 to £16,257 (inclusive of London Weighting). And there's a pay award pending. For further information, please give Brian Rumsey a call on 01-871 6111. In any case, application forms are available from the Borough Solicitor, Town Hall, London SW18 2PU, telephone 01-871 6107/6110.

Closes: 19th June 1987.

Wandsworth

an equal opportunity employer

All applicants are considered on the basis of their suitability for the job irrespective of disability, race, sex or marital status

FAR EAST ADMIRALTY LAWYER SINCLAIR HOUSE

Sinclair Roche, a firm with an international commercial and shipping law practice, wishes to recruit an able and energetic lawyer.

The position is for an unadmitted or admitted person with some experience of marine insurance or marine casualty work. Candidates with relevant background experience gained outside legal practice are encouraged to apply.

The position requires enthusiasm and the ability to develop an expanding practice. Some foreign travel is involved and there may be opportunity for service in our associated offices in London and Singapore.

Salary and other benefits will be based on age and experience but will be above average for a position of this kind.

Write enclosing curriculum vitae to:-

Nigel Taylor, Esq.,
Sinclair Roche,
10th Floor,
Bank of East Asia Building,
10 Des Voeux Road Central,
Hong Kong.

CONVEYANCER REQUIRED JULY 1987

Busy Solicitors in Hertfordshire require an Assistant with experience of mainly domestic conveyancing.

Two partner firm, pleasant cheerful office. Partnership prospects for right applicant.

Salary according to age and experience. Apply with C.V. to.

WAINWRIGHT & STEVENS,
67 HIGH STREET,
HEMEL HEMPSTEAD,
HERTS. HP1 3AF.

OR TELEPHONE 0442 64355
ASK FOR MR WAINWRIGHT.

LEE BOLTON & LEE

Litigation Department

We seek a Solicitor of at least 4 years admission or an experienced Legal Executive to assist principally on matrimonial matters. The successful applicant will already have experience in this type of work and the ability to handle a substantial workload with enthusiasm and little supervision.

Please contact in writing, including C.V. to:

Miss Lorna M Grosse,
1 THE SANTUARY,
WESTMINSTER,
LONDON SW1P 3JP.

ESSEX

Due to retirement of my partner I urgently seek a full time Partner willing to undertake a general practice in a busy town and expanding 2-office firm. Newly qualified solicitors seriously considered. Attractive remuneration package including car. Delivered early Partnership prospectus.

I also require an assistant clerk. Wide experience and good prospects for the right applicant.

Please contact Victor Cowling
HURLEY COLLINS
10a North Street, Wickford
Essex. Tel: (0206) 743061.

BOURNEMOUTH

This well established practice seeks two enthusiastic Solicitors for its branch offices - one in a management capacity. Mainly non-contentious work in each case but with an opportunity for general litigation/matrimonial work. Attractive salary offered and partnership prospects.

Apply: Roger Gonsall
BUCHANAN & LUNNELLY
11a North Street, Wickford
Essex. Tel: (0206) 743061.

P.P. FOR SOLICITOR

with Commercial acumen etc. £17,000 (20k) per annum. Many years' experience. Permanent. 0206 811606.

SCOTT Solicitors for Solicitors. For professional services and lower commissions. 0777 400000. QUALIFIED CONVEYANCERS - Admitted for Solicitors to cover 117000. 0206 811606. Personal 0206 811606.

NORWICH MAGISTRATES COURT

TRAINEE COURT CLERK

Scale £8,664-£10,167 per annum

A vacancy arises at the end of July in the office of the clerk to the Justices, and offers an excellent opportunity to embark on a career in magistrates courts. Applicants must be either barristers or solicitors. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience. National conditions of service apply.

Letters of application giving details of experience, age and qualifications, together with the names and addresses of two referees should reach me not later than the 5th June 1987. Telephone enquiries to Norwich (0603) 632421.

PHILIP BROWNING

Clerk to the Justices

Magistrates Court

Bishopgate

Norwich

NR3 1UP

SKIPTON - NORTH YORKSHIRE

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

required to take over existing matrimonial work. We consider an experienced legal executive. Apply to:

J. P. MEWIES & CO.

Clifford House,

Keighley Road,

SKIPTON BD23 2LZ

Telephone (0756) 2288 (ref: JPMH)

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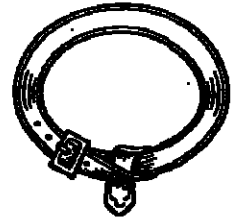
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(18 accommodation costs)
Tel: 01 404 4

PERMANENT APPOINT

ASA Law
Urgently required in all
long or short term books
(18 accommodation costs)
Tel: 01 404 4

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS



ASHURST MORRIS CRISP COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

Our expanding Property Department is undertaking a major recruitment drive for additional Commercial Property Lawyers at all levels of experience.

The work is high-quality, extremely varied and carries substantial responsibility.

The remuneration package is highly competitive and the positions offer real opportunities for advancement.

Please write in confidence to:-

W. DRUMMOND ESQ.,
ASHURST MORRIS CRISP
BROADGATE HOUSE,
7 ELDON STREET,
LONDON EC2M 7HD

BIRD & BIRD

Commercial Property

We are a rapidly expanding 16 partner commercial practice. As a result of our expansion we require a further solicitor of partnership calibre with approximately five years post-qualification experience to join our Property Department.

The Property Department deals with all aspects of property work for a wide range of UK and international clients. The successful applicant will probably (but not necessarily) have up-to-date experience of development and funding work in a Central London practice.

The post carries definite prospects of a partnership for a person committed to participating in the development of the firm.

Please apply in writing with full C.V. to:
R.N. Scott, Bird & Bird, 2 Gray's Inn Square, London WC1R 5AF.

ICKSON MINTO WS COMMERCIAL PROPERTY LAWYERS

We are seeking to recruit solicitors, preferably with experience of commercial property work though recently qualified candidates wishing to gain experience in this area of work will also be considered.

The work is varied and will include the property aspects of corporate disposals, acquisitions and reorganisations, as well as commercial leasing and development.

The job will be based in Edinburgh but will involve liaison with the firm's London office and may involve some travel.

COMPANY AND COMMERCIAL LAWYERS

We are seeking to recruit lawyers with a corporate and/or finance background to work on a wide variety of commercial and finance matters in both our Edinburgh and London offices.

The work is demanding and the salary and benefits excellent.

For the right candidates prospects in this growing firm are very good.

Please write with full curriculum vitae to:

A. R. Dickson, Dickson Minto WS, 22 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh EH3 6AJ.
All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

PERSONAL INJURY

To £20 K
Solicitor of 14 years PQE sought by expanding specialist central London practice for good quality plaintiff personal injury work. Excellent prospects.

TRUSTS/PROBATE

To £27 K
Medium-sized central London firm requires a first-rate solicitor to head department. The successful candidate must be at least three years post-qualified, and have experience of high quality trusts, probate and personal tax planning. Excellent partnership prospects.

CORPORATE TAX

To £24 K
An intelligent, ambitious solicitor of up to three years' PQE in corporate tax matters is sought by a first-class medium-sized City firm.

SEPTEMBER QUALIFIERS

Many of our clients are recruiting young lawyers due to complete their training this year. For example, an excellent medium-sized City firm is eager to recruit commercial lawyers, starting salary around £16 K; and a well-known City practice needs a September qualifier to head its major dispute. There are even more opportunities for conveyancers, private client lawyers, tax specialists, intellectual property and pensions.

Law Personnel

Staff specialists to the legal profession worldwide
95 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Tel: 01-242 1281
(ansaphone after office hours)

LINCOLNS INN COMPANY/COMMERCIAL

Tired of the hassles of working in a City firm or the dirt and dust caused by City development? Taken for granted? If so, our clients, a medium-sized Lincoln's Inn practice offer an exciting opportunity to combine a high quality workload with excellent prospects in a personalised and attractive working environment. Salaries are competitive with those offered by City practices and candidates with more than six months' experience who are interested in this position or, indeed, similar vacancies in London or the provinces should either telephone for further details or forward a c.v. to:

CLAIRE WISEMAN
on 01-387 5400
or 01-740 0280 (Eves)

LEGAL SELECTION SERVICES

BRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET,
BLOOMSBURY, LONDON WC1N 3AN
TELEPHONE: 01-387 5400

NON-SECRETARIAL

HEAD RECEPTIONIST

for The David Lloyd Club Houslow
We are seeking a person with exceptional man management skills, the ability to think on their feet and the desire to succeed.

The post involves managing a team of receptionists, the welcoming and handling of our members and management of our control systems. To an exceptional person we shall offer an exceptional salary. Excellent conditions and prospects of real career advancement.

Please call SIMON OSBORNE on
01-848 7554
for an application form.

FUNFAIR BALL

HELP WANTED

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01-931 8849

69 Eccleston Sq. SW1

LEGAL LA CREME

NABARRO NATHANSON

LEGAL SECRETARIES

Nabarro Nathanson, a leading Firm of West End Solicitors, has recently moved to prestigious new offices by Green Park. Due to expansion, there are a number of vacancies for secretaries experienced in Property, Litigation and Company Law. There are also openings for secretaries with no legal experience but with a good commercial or professional background. All secretaries will be using a Wang Word Processor.

Secretaries should be aged 22+, with a minimum of 2/3 years' legal experience (or professional/commercial experience where appropriate) with fast accurate typing and preferably WP trained. The Firm offers competitive salaries, two salary reviews a year, Season Ticket Loan, Subsidised Staff Restaurant, Contributory Pension Scheme, and bonuses.

Please send your cv to or telephone Miss E Brown, Personnel Administrator, Nabarro Nathanson, 50 Stratton Street, London W1X 5FL, 01-491 6718/6867.

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LEGAL AUDIO SECRETARY/PA

£12,000 per annum plus twice yearly bonuses and four weeks holidays. Required to work in the conveyancing department of busy general solicitors practice in SW6. Ability to work on own initiative and personality to cope with client contact is essential. Must have sound experience in both residential and commercial conveyancing.

Please ring 01 731 0750 and ask for Angela.

BARRISTERS' Chambers require new first class Senior Junior Clerks. Experience necessary. Salary according to quality and experience. In writing only to: 'Windsor', Lamb Building, Temple, London EC4

CHANCERY LANE LEGAL SECRETARIES. Terms vary and depend on experience. 27,000/30,000/32,000/34,000/36,000/38,000/40,000/42,000/44,000/46,000/48,000/50,000/52,000/54,000/56,000/58,000/60,000/62,000/64,000/66,000/68,000/70,000/72,000/74,000/76,000/78,000/80,000/82,000/84,000/86,000/88,000/90,000/92,000/94,000/96,000/98,000/100,000/102,000/104,000/106,000/108,000/110,000/112,000/114,000/116,000/118,000/120,000/122,000/124,000/126,000/128,000/130,000/132,000/134,000/136,000/138,000/140,000/142,000/144,000/146,000/148,000/150,000/152,000/154,000/156,000/158,000/160,000/162,000/164,000/166,000/168,000/170,000/172,000/174,000/176,000/178,000/180,000/182,000/184,000/186,000/188,000/190,000/192,000/194,000/196,000/198,000/200,000/202,000/204,000/206,000/208,000/210,000/212,000/214,000/216,000/218,000/220,000/222,000/224,000/226,000/228,000/230,000/232,000/234,000/236,000/238,000/240,000/242,000/244,000/246,000/248,000/250,000/252,000/254,000/256,000/258,000/260,000/262,000/264,000/266,000/268,000/270,000/272,000/274,000/276,000/278,000/280,000/282,000/284,000/286,000/288,000/290,000/292,000/294,000/296,000/298,000/300,000/302,000/304,000/306,000/308,000/310,000/312,000/314,000/316,000/318,000/320,000/322,000/324,000/326,000/328,000/330,000/332,000/334,000/336,000/338,000/340,000/342,000/344,000/346,000/348,000/350,000/352,000/354,000/356,000/358,000/360,000/362,000/364,000/366,000/368,000/370,000/372,000/374,000/376,000/378,000/380,000/382,000/384,000/386,000/388,000/390,000/392,000/394,000/396,000/398,000/400,000/402,000/404,000/406,000/408,000/410,000/412,000/414,000/416,000/418,000/420,000/422,000/424,000/426,000/428,000/430,000/432,000/434,000/436,000/438,000/440,000/442,000/444,000/446,000/448,000/450,000/452,000/454,000/456,000/458,000/460,000/462,000/464,000/466,000/468,000/470,000/472,000/474,000/476,000/478,000/480,000/482,000/484,000/486,000/488,000/490,000/492,000/494,000/496,000/498,000/500,000/502,000/504,000/506,000/508,000/510,000/512,000/514,000/516,000/518,000/520,000/522,000/524,000/526,000/528,000/530,000/532,000/534,000/536,000/538,000/540,000/542,000/544,000/546,000/548,000/550,000/552,000/554,000/556,000/558,000/560,000/562,000/564,000/566,000/568,000/570,000/572,000/574,000/576,000/578,000/580,000/582,000/584,000/586,000/588,000/590,000/592,000/594,000/596,000/598,000/600,000/602,000/604,000/606,000/608,000/610,000/612,000/614,000/616,000/618,000/620,000/622,000/624,000/626,000/628,000/630,000/632,000/634,000/636,000/638,000/640,000/642,000/644,000/646,000/648,000/650,000/652,000/654,000/656,000/658,000/660,000/662,000/664,000/666,000/668,000/670,000/672,000/674,000/676,000/678,000/680,000/682,000/684,000/686,000/688,000/690,000/692,000/694,000/696,000/698,000/700,000/702,000/704,000/706,000/708,000/710,000/712,000/714,000/716,000/718,000/720,000/722,000/724,000/726,000/728,000/730,000/732,000/734,000/736,000/738,000/740,000/742,000/744,000/746,000/748,000/750,000/752,000/754,000/756,000/758,000/760,000/762,000/764,000/766,000/768,000/770,000/772,000/774,000/776,000/778,000/780,000/782,000/784,000/786,000/788,000/790,000/792,000/794,000/796,000/798,000/800,000/802,000/804,000/806,000/808,000/810,000/812,000/814,000/816,000/818,000/820,000/822,000/824,000/826,000/828,000/830,000/832,000/834,000/836,000/838,000/840,000/842,000/844,000/846,000/848,000/850,000/852,000/854,000/856,000/858,000/860,000/862,000/864,000/866,000/868,000/870,000/872,000/874,000/876,000/878,000/880,000/882,000/884,000/886,000/888,000/890,000/892,000/894,000/896,000/898,000/900,000/902,000/904,000/906,000/908,000/910,000/912,000/914,000/916,000/918,000/920,000/922,000/924,000/926,000/928,000/930,000/932,000/934,000/936,000/938,000/940,000/942,000/944,000/946,000/948,000/950,000/952,000/954,000/956,000/958,000/960,000/962,000/964,000/966,000/968,000/970,000/972,000/974,000/976,000/978,000/980,000/982,000/984,000/986,000/988,000/990,000/992,000/994,000/996,000/998,000/1000,000/1002,000/1004,000/1006,000/1008,000/1010,000/1012,000/1014,000/1016,000/1018,000/1020,000/1022,000/1024,000/1026,000/1028,000/1030,000/1032,000/1034,000/1036,000/1038,000/1040,000/1042,000/1044,000/1046,000/1048,000/1050,000/1052,000/1054,000/1056,000/1058,000/1060,000/1062,000/1064,000/1066,000/1068,000/1070,000/1072,000/1074,000/1076,000/1078,000/1080,000/1082,000/1084,000/1086,000/1088,000/1090,000/1092,000/1094,000/1096,000/1098,000/1100,000/1102,000/1104,000/1106,000/1108,000/1110,000/1112,000/1114,000/1116,000/1118,000/1120,000/1122,000/1124,000/1126,000/1128,000/1130,000/1132,000/1134,000/1136,000/1138,000/1140,000/1142,000/1144,000/1146,000/1148,000/1150,000/1152,000/1154,000/1156,000/1158,000/1160,000/1162,000/1164,000/1166,000/1168,000/1170,000/1172,000/1174,000/1176,000/1178,000/1180,000/1182,000/1184,000/1186,000/1188,000/1190,000/1192,000/1194,000/1196,000/1198,000/1200,000/1202,000/1204,000/1206,000/1208,000/1210,000/1212,000/1214,000/1216,000/1218,000/1220,000/1222,000/1224,000/1226,000/1228,000/1230,000/1232,000/1234,000/1236,000/1238,000/1240,000/1242,000/1244,000/1246,000/1248,000/1250,000/1252,000/1254,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TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle



Virgin Atlantic Flyer and Richard Branson: Project Yankee (on ITV, 9.00pm)



Hot air and cool courage

CHOICE

Project Yankee (ITV, 9.00pm) could almost be an episode of the BBC's *In the Deep End*, except that instead of those two unlikely lads, Chris Serle and Paul Heiney, the man putting his head on the block is the millionaire Clean-up Britain campaigner, Richard Branson. While most of us would think running an airline and an entertainment business quite enough to be getting on with, Branson has a lot more on his mind. With Project Yankee he hopes to make the first crossing of the Atlantic in a hot air balloon. He has no previous experience and the fatality rate among would-be transatlantic balloonists is discouragingly high. In the Serle/Heiney tradition Branson goes into training. His attempts at sky diving provide the programme with some stunning aerial photog-

raphy. There is a twist to the tale when a rival balloonist, Don Cameron, turns up and challenges Branson to make a race of it. They are due to lift off, Branson from Maine and Cameron from Newfoundland, on June 21.

Peter Waymark

Peter Davalle writes: Just when I was starting to feel sorry for any actor who might have to do what Olivier did in Peter Branson's *No End to Dreaming* on Radio 3 last Friday night — restore to the art of radio soliloquy the respect it deserves — along comes Rudolph Walker who, in Nigel D Moffatt's *Thirty-Minute Theatre* piece *Life-time* (Radio 4, 11.00pm), delivers a monologue which, though denied the publicity fanfare that accompanied Olivier to the microphone, is in its own modest way no less remarkable an example of how a fine actor, given some good lines to speak, can conjure up not only a studioful of other characters but also all the appurtenances of the world they inhabit. The nagging, never-heard wife in *Life-time* is three-dimensional as the pathetic spouse who tells the tale.

VARIATIONS

BBC1 WALKER, 5.35pm-6.00pm. Today's 5.35-7.00pm. *Wild Britain* 12.15pm-12.30pm. *News and Weather* 12.30pm-12.45pm. *SCOTLAND* 10.50pm-11.00pm. *Dotman* 6.35pm-7.00pm. *Reportage* Scotland 7.00pm-7.15pm. *WINTER* 10.15pm-10.30pm. *WINTER* 10.30pm-10.45pm. *WINTER* 10.45pm-11.00pm. *WINTER* 11.00pm-11.15pm. *WINTER* 11.15pm-11.30pm. *WINTER* 11.30pm-11.45pm. *WINTER* 11.45pm-12.00pm. *WINTER* 12.00pm-12.15pm. *WINTER* 12.15pm-12.30pm. *WINTER* 12.30pm-12.45pm. *WINTER* 12.45pm-1.00pm. *WINTER* 1.00pm-1.15pm. *WINTER* 1.15pm-1.30pm. *WINTER* 1.30pm-1.45pm. *WINTER* 1.45pm-2.00pm. *WINTER* 2.00pm-2.15pm. *WINTER* 2.15pm-2.30pm. *WINTER* 2.30pm-2.45pm. *WINTER* 2.45pm-3.00pm. *WINTER* 3.00pm-3.15pm. *WINTER* 3.15pm-3.30pm. *WINTER* 3.30pm-3.45pm. *WINTER* 3.45pm-4.00pm. *WINTER* 4.00pm-4.15pm. *WINTER* 4.15pm-4.30pm. *WINTER* 4.30pm-4.45pm. *WINTER* 4.45pm-5.00pm. *WINTER* 5.00pm-5.15pm. *WINTER* 5.15pm-5.30pm. *WINTER* 5.30pm-5.45pm. *WINTER* 5.45pm-6.00pm. *WINTER* 6.00pm-6.15pm. *WINTER* 6.15pm-6.30pm. *WINTER* 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Lisbon Lions legacy is lost

By Hugh Taylor

Ironically, as all those unlucky enough to have been at Hampden Park on Saturday will still be mourning the tedious play in the Scotland versus England international, Celtic are celebrating the 20th anniversary of British attacking football's most joyous occasion.

It was on May 25, 1967, that, in the National Stadium in Lisbon, Celtic became the first British club to win the European Cup by beating the ultra-defensive Inter-Milan by 2-1.

This week the teams who became known as the Lisbon Lions took over from the Wembley wizards as a most distinguished side in football history, were together again for a series of functions to mark the famous victory.

There was sadness that "The Big Man," Jock Stein, the manager who had masterminded their success, was not with them, but with what happiness they recalled a game which will live forever in the memory of all who saw Celtic become football kings of Europe.

It was indeed a Jock of the Rovers epic, whose Scottish pluck, stamina, speed and skill overcame the robots of Milan, how Celtic gave Europe, bag ridden for so long by grim, negative if highly-organized defensive tactics, a new conception which combined method plus the magic of exhilarating attack.

Inter-Milan were defeated by their dynamically positive thinking of Stein and surely after years of football having been robbed of its flair, imagination and spontaneity by the priests of *Catena* and marginal victories a new and brighter era had arrived.

Unfortunately, there is much head shaking among the Lions when they consider the shape modern football has taken and Tommy Gamell, a flamboyant back, who capped an explosive display in Lisbon with a superb goal, was saddened by the unadventurous, plodding play, which was seen at its worst in the international and in the boring Scottish Cup final.

"What we did in Portugal seems to have been all in vain," he said. "All the colour has gone out of the game. And he grins as he recalled how he had scored the equalizer against Inter-Milan.

"We had been told that if one back went up field the other had to stay behind. But I was desperately eager to get into the game and when I saw my partner Jim Craig moving up for a shot I joined him just outside Inter's penalty area. Both of us were well up field when I shot and scored. Imagine me doing that in these organized plans of today. I would get my behind kicked and my bonus docked."

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DeFreitas rescues England

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

EDGBASTON: England beat Pakistan by one wicket.

England gained a memorably exciting victory in the last of the three one-day internationals at Edgbaston last night, which gave them the Texaco Trophy. They won by one wicket with three balls to spare, though in defeat Pakistan deserved an equal share of the honours, despite the excesses of some of their supporters. To take the match into the last over, after being put in on a good morning for bowling and losing wickets to two of the first three balls of the day, bowled by Thomas, was a great effort by Imran's team.

In the end Pakistan managed to set England 214, Miandad making his sixth half century in successive one-day innings against them, and England had their later batsmen to thank for getting them there. The other ones never

got to grips with the target, against some excellent bowling and fielding.

To be perfectly honest, I thought Pakistan played, overall, the better cricket, adjusting more resiliently to a slow pitch. They were denied finally by DeFreitas, who, with Foster keeping him company, came and made 33 in 22 balls with such hitting as no one, name whom you like, could have bettered.

When DeFreitas was ninth out, playing on to Imran, Foster and Thomas had to find five between them from 11 balls, and with the ball flying in all directions, most of them unintended, often past the stumps with the batsmen out of their ground, they got them. For his spectacular innings DeFreitas won the man of the match award.

Thomas took the first of his two wickets with what was no more than a sighting shot.

FULL DETAILS FROM EDGBASTON

PAKISTAN

	6s	4s	Mis	Balls
Mudassar Nazar b Thomas	0	-	2	3
Ramiz Raja run out (Gatting)	4	6	8	72
Mansoor Akhtar c Richards b Thomas	0	-	2	3
Javed Miandad c Gower b Foster	68	3	152	128
Salim Malik b Emburey	45	3	72	61
Imran Khan not out	24	2	51	42
Mansoor Elahi b Emburey	0	-	2	2
Yousuf Younis run out (Gower)	0	-	3	3
Wasim Akram c Richards b Foster	0	-	2	5
Taufeeq Ahmed b Foster	0	-	2	5
Mohsin Kamal not out	11	-	2	28
Extras (b 2, lb 13, w 1, nb 3)	19	-	-	-
Total (5 wickets, 55 overs)	213	-	-	-

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-0, 3-73, 4-168, 5-170, 6-170, 7-170, 8-170, 9-178.

BOWLING: Thomas 11-0-59-2; DeFreitas 11-1-30-0; Botham 11-1-31-0; Foster 11-1-29-3; Emburey 11-1-49-2.

ENGLAND

	6s	4s	Mis	Balls
B C Broad c Javed Miandad b Mohsin Kamal	15	-	37	38
C W J Athey c Saleem Yousuf b Imran Khan	5	-	5	26
D I Gower b Mudassar Nazar	11	-	29	20
A J Lamb c Mansoor Akhtar b Mudassar Nazar	14	-	62	48
T A J Gifford c Javed Miandad b Mohsin Kamal	6	-	7	54
I T Botham c sub (Asif Mubeen) b Taufeeq Ahmed	24	-	64	40
J C J Richards run out (Salim Malik)	16	-	34	36
J E Emburey run out (Salim Malik)	16	-	1	34
N A Foster not out	14	-	1	39
P J DeFreitas b Imran Khan	33	1	3	19
J G Thomas not out	1	-	8	3
Extras (b 14, w 12, nb 1)	27	-	-	-
Total (8 wickets, 54.3 overs)	217	-	-	-

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-18, 2-31, 3-34, 4-75, 5-105, 6-140, 7-155, 8-167, 9-200.

BOWLING: Imran Khan 11-0-43-2; Mohsin Kamal 11-0-47-2; Wasim Akram 10-3-24-0; Mudassar Nazar 11-2-17-2; Taufeeq Ahmed 11-0-50-1.

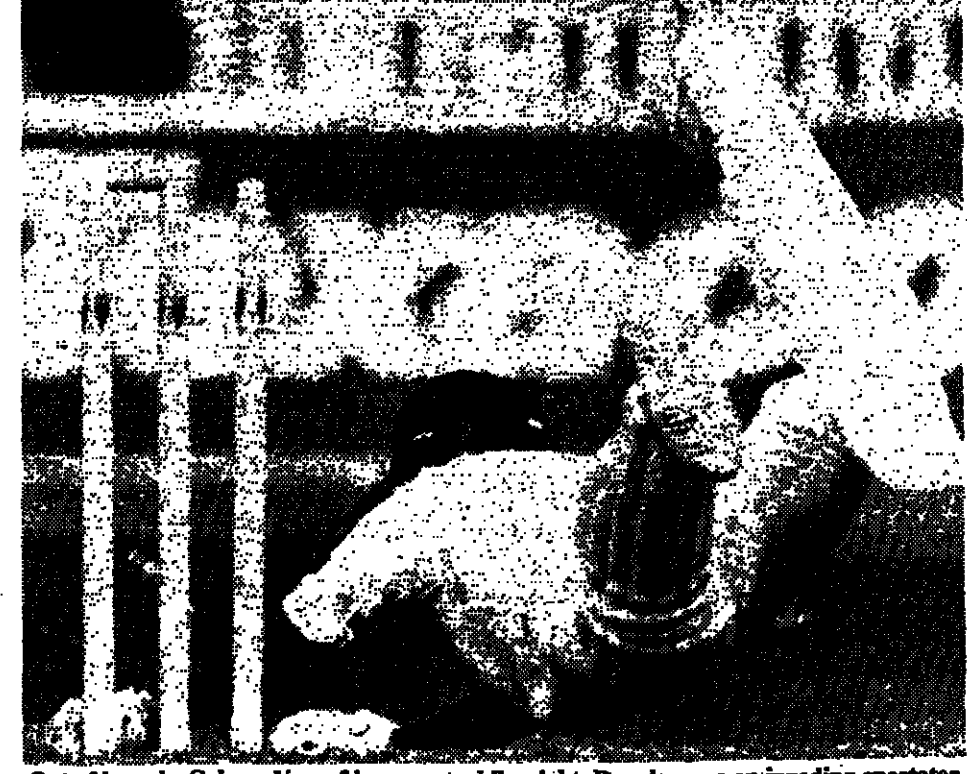
Umpires: H D Bird and K E Palmer.

Mudassar was leg-before, the ball cutting back and keeping low. Two balls later Mansoor Akhtar was well caught at the wicket, managing somehow to get a touch to what amounted to a fast leg-cutter. The only trouble with that was that it gave Miandad a possible 54.2 overs in which to tantalize England's bowlers. It was also, in the event, the prelude to a splendid morning's cricket, in which another young Pakistani batsman of exceptional talent was introduced to English watchers.

It is three or four years now since Wasim Raja said that he had a young brother who really could play. He was right too. For 80 minutes Ramiz Raja now stole the show from Miandad, taking his runs and defending his wicket as though it was second nature to him. The good fortune of being able to bat at the other end to Miandad in his present form gave him confidence, as did the instinctive orthodox which informs his play.

The match started at 10.45. By 12 o'clock England were excelling themselves in the field, and needing to. Emburey's returns from the boundary were marvels of speed and accuracy; Gower's bending and swooping in the circle were deceptively and casually brilliant; a long return from DeFreitas picked out the middle stump. And then, with England much in need of a wicket, Gatting, from 20 yards out on the leg side, threw out Ramiz at the bowler's end, and Miandad, the striker, having sent Ramiz back.

Botham was embarked by now on a valuable spell, in contrast to his few overs on Saturday. The difference was in the length he bowled. At lunch (132 for three, after 37 overs) Pakistan were looking for 250, perhaps more. The first six overs afterwards had brought another 36 runs when England found a way of ridding themselves of Miandad. Diving to his right at short mid-wicket Gower held a wide-on-drive a couple of inches off the ground with



Out of bounds: Saleem Yousuf is run out while, right, Broad warns an invading spectator as much effort as goes into a gentle stretch.

At 2.05 Pakistan were 168 for three; 20 minutes later they were 178 for nine. Four wickets fell at 170. Salim Malik was bowled, trying to pull Emburey's arm ball. In the same over Mansoor Elahi's forward stroke bore no relation to the textbook; Saleem Yousuf was run out by Gower, gliding in from short mid-wicket; and Wasim Akram was caught at the wicket, driving at Foster. The 35 runs which Imran and Mohsin Kamal then added for the last wicket left England with all they needed to think about.

Broad and Athey were beginning to potter along quite nicely when Athey, to his surprise, was given out on an appeal for a leg-side wicketkeeper's catch. By the end of the sixteenth over Broad had been picked up in the gully, another diving catch, and Gower, at his ariest, had been bowled. Three overs after tea Lamb drove Mudassar to extra



cover, and when, having just been badly dropped at mid-wicket, Gatting flat-batted Kamal straight into Miandad's midriff at cover point, England were 105 for five.

For the sixth wicket Botham and Richards added 35 without finding their timing in such a way as to suggest that all would be well in the end. There are some long boundaries at Edgbaston, and Botham was trying to hit the off-spinner, Taufeeq Ahmed, over the farthest of them when he was caught at long-on. With 10 overs and four wickets left England needed 63, which, if not probable, was perfectly possible.

But Richards, driven into attempting a desperate second run, was out to a rocketing return from Salim Malik at deep third man, as next, was Emburey, as the grey light grew greyer. And then came DeFreitas to pull the brand from the burning.

£10m to support golf in Europe

By Mitchell Platts

European golf launched a revolution yesterday with the announcement of a £10-million five-year sponsorship package between the Professional Golfers' Association tour and the Volvo Car Corporation.

The deal will protect the sport against the vagaries of other sponsorships. It will help Europe compete with the United States for the services of the best players. But it could meet the problems almost inevitable when one sponsor backs a series of events each with its own sponsor.

The agreement, revealed at Wentworth, offers the PGA European tour an instant insurance against ailing individual sponsors and the possibility of the Government - following France - outlawing sports sponsorship by tobacco companies, such as Benson and Hedges and Dunhill.

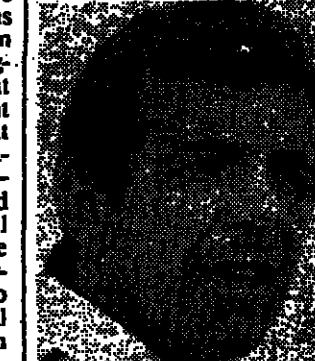
Basically, Volvo, as the PGA European tour's first overall sponsor, will support the majority of existing events, rescue others at their request, and organize from 1988 a £350,000 Volvo Masters. The total budget, including advertising and promotions, may reach £25 million.

Carleir Haggstrom, executive vice-president of Volvo, said: "I think 1988 will see the fiercest battle for sponsorship that golf has seen."

George O'Grady, managing director of PGA European Tour Enterprises, claimed that the agreement with Volvo was perfect. "I don't think we would have accepted a similar set-up with a tobacco company because of the current climate. And if tobacco sponsors are forced out, then I can see a similar situation brewing for the alcohol companies."

The danger is that loyal sponsors of the tour could be frozen out as the push for bigger purses gathers momentum and outstrips Government advice that tobacco companies' sponsorship can increase only in line with inflation.

Tony Jacklin, who won the Open in 1969, said: "This tour is so going to be worth £20 million the way things are going."



Jacklin: born too late going. I was born 20 years too early. Jacklin triggered the first big boom in British golf recently. The growth of the game has developed a distinctly European flavour.

First Severiano Ballesteros and Bernhard Langer won the Volvo Open in 1984 and 1985. The prize fund was £1.1m in 1979 to £2.9 million in 1984 and £7.5 million this season. Now it is the turn of the Swedes, with Mats Langer following earlier this month in the footsteps of Ove Selberg as the winner of the Epsom Grand Prix. With their wins, the door swung open to the Swedish car-makers.

The deal will require some careful monitoring by the PGA European tour as Volvo's involvement at some tournaments could embarrass other sponsors: Peugeot underwriting the Spanish and French Opens. Volvo's presence proved counter-productive at some tennis tournaments on the grand prix circuit.

The Volvo Masters, which will start at the end of next season, will take over about £2 million in prize money over the five years. Volvo will also pay the tour £1 million each year as a facility fee. That fee will go into a reserve fund to develop golf. It could be used to bolster a Barcelona Open or to encourage the growth of satellite events. The excess money would in time enter a bonus pool with the likelihood that the traditional order of merit will be replaced.

But the real benefit to the PGA European tour is in having the financial clout now to go the way of the US PGA tour and develop their own headquarters. They are known to be looking for the right land and they now have the support to develop it.

Tomorrow
The Times begins a two-part report on the state of the fight between sport and drugs.

Langer's record ends a hoodoo

By Mitchell Platts
Golf Correspondent

Bernhard Langer administered another savage blow to Severiano Ballesteros's ruffled pride by winning the Whyte and Mackay PGA Championship in a canter at Wentworth yesterday.

The West German coolly hit a final-round 67 for a tournament record aggregate of 270, which is 18 under par, to leave the luckless Ballesteros wondering what he has to do to win.

It was the fourth time in as many appearances that Ballesteros had been edged out. He was third in the Madrid Open and Epsom Grand Prix and runner-up to Nick Faldo in the Spanish Open the previous week.

"It seems to me that every week there is one player who produces his best to beat me," he said. "I could have won all those tournaments. My game is good but I think that mentally I'm a little tired. My concentration was not so good today."

"But Bernhard was too good for me. I would say those are the four best rounds ever put together by a player in one tournament at Wentworth."

Langer, twice a runner-up in the United States earlier this season, had complained on the eve of the championship that surgery for back trouble could rule him out for four months.

That always seemed a trifle dramatic and Langer, from his opening 66, looked anything but the wounded warrior as he led from start to finish. He scored 20 birdies during the four rounds and dropped shots at only two holes so that his final aggregate was four shots better than the previous best 72-hole score at Wentworth set by Christy O'Connor, senior in 1959.

In the final round Langer stretched his overnight lead from two to three by holing from 15 feet for a two at the second. Ballesteros contributed to his own downfall by taking five at the short tenth, where he missed the green to the right with his four-iron tee-shot.

Yet Langer was in such control that it always seemed likely that he would end his hoodoo with Ballesteros on the West course, where the Spaniard had won their four previous head-to-head contests.

Ballesteros drew some consolation from the fact that he has now made £90,449 in Europe this season, so he has already earned an automatic place in Europe's team for the Ryder Cup in September.

Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	471	4	10	185	3
2	155	3	11	376	4
3	452	4	12	483	5
4	501	5	13	441	4
5	151	3	14	170	3
6	344	4	15	466	4
7	399	4	16	380	4
8	398	4	17	571	5
9	450	4	18	502	5

Out 3,361 35 In 3,584 37
Total yardage: 6,945 Par: 72

LEADING FINAL SCORES (18 holes and total aggregate) 270: B Langer (W), 69, 69, 67 (236/500); 274: S Ballesteros (Sp), 70, 67, 68 (204/449); 278: J-LM Calero (Sp), 69, 72, 72, 69 (272/500); P Senior (Aus), 70, 71, 71, 66 (272/500); 288: R Hartmann (US), 69, 69, 73, 70 (272/500); 289: J Brown (W), 71, 69, 68 (272/500); 291: J Moody (W), 72, 72, 69, 66 (272/500); 292: J Shepherd (Aus), 72, 71, 72, 67, 283; A Lyle, 70, 70, 68, 69; P Fowler (Aus), 71, 73, 64, 64, 284; G Gadsden, 74, 71, 69, 70; 295: J-J Devereux (W), 73, 71, 65, 296; J Blend, 72, 72, 71, 70; P Perkins, 74, 70, 70, 71; 300: S-Berg (Sp), 74, 72, 70, 71; 301: Wootton, 69, 70, 70, 68.

McEnroe court case continues

From Richard Evans
Paris

The contrast was considerable. Twenty-four hours after walking off court to a cacophony of boos in Dusseldorf, John McEnroe was to be found practising at an exclusive private club in the Bois de Boulogne.

Five elderly members dozed in chairs by the side of his court. The twitter of birds and the steady thump of Chris Evert's baseline rallies from a nearby court were the only sounds to disturb a hot Parisian afternoon.

"I cracked under the pressure yesterday," he admitted with his customary candour when he came off court. "It wasn't one thing, it was accumulative. My legs had been hurting all through the match and when the umpire docked me that penalty point I just felt I couldn't go on. I knew if I did

McEnroe fined

John McEnroe was fined \$5,000 (about £2,970) by the Men's International Professional Tennis Council (MIPTC) yesterday for defaulting in his match in the World Team Cup final in Dusseldorf. The MIPTC also fined the Australian, Pat Cash, \$5,000 for his behaviour in Dusseldorf.

I'd have thrown the last three games and screamed at people. I just thought it better I left."

A few days ago McEnroe had talked about the demon within that he finds difficult to control. "I don't enjoy all that stuff whatsoever, even though it may appear otherwise," he said. "As a father and married man, it seems more out of place for me to behave like that and it really bothers me. If it continues I don't think you will see me playing much more."

"By the United States Open, when we are expecting another child, I will have even more responsibility and if I feel I am being a negative influence on little children or on my wife or, just as importantly, on myself, then it is just not going to be worth it any more."

McEnroe is hoping that his latest outburst will not have jeopardized his chance of playing at Wimbledon. "If they are out to get me I suppose Marshall Happer and the MIPTC (Men's International Professional Tennis Council) could invoke some rule or other in that book of theirs."

Today, when he meets Horacio de la Pena in the first round of the French Open, McEnroe will be back amid the roar of the crowd and the grating voice of an umpire deciding his fate from on high.

Courting the bizarre in the greatest festival on clay

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Paris

Steffi Graf and Ivan Lendl won the first two matches on the centre court when the French championships began yesterday. They could also win the last singles matches on the same court, at the end of the tournament. The oddity yesterday was that both opponents were born in North Africa, which has produced some great players - among them Pierre Darmon and Nicola Pietrangeli, who went to the same school in Tunis.

Miss Graf had no bother with a strapping, Cairo-born Swiss, Cilla Bartos-Csereny, whose name will never rivet the attention of headline-writers. Lendl, on the other hand, had a lot of bother with the muscular Ronald Agenor, who was born in Morocco and has homes in Haiti and Bordeaux. Agenor is the only player on the circuit who can converse in Creole or Swahili. He also plays the guitar, bass and drums - and pretty good tennis.

The courts were heavily populated by players with strange-sounding names that might have popped out of a malfunctioning computer. But what a joy it was to bask in the sunshine again alongside the salmon-coloured courts, listen to the soft shuffle of shoes sliding on shale, and (at a safe distance) sympathize with the sweating, straining suffering imposed on the players in the

clay-court game's greatest festival.

The Roland Garros Stadium also has an inimitable gift for the bizarre. Yesterday, two shapely models dressed in transparent plastic bags, and very little else, paraded around the courts. The bags (not necessarily the models) are supposed to keep people cool in summer and warm in winter. Almost as bizarre was the fact that Martina Navratilova, whose entourage is always fascinating, turned up with five dogs and a cat.

Becker is fit

Paris (Reuters) - Boris Becker, the Wimbledon champion, who twisted his ankle in practice on Sunday, will be fit to play in the first round of the French Open today.

A gratifying feature of sports reports as distinct from conventional news bulletins, is that all this charming trivia can be savoured before its necessary roughage: the bread and butter of politics. At the moment - as at too many other moments - the politics concern that rascal John McEnroe.

Twice in 15 days McEnroe, enthusiastically pleading this or that ailment as an excuse, has

SPORT IN BRIEF

Jameson impresses

Andy Jameson, having returned from the United States a week ago, recorded the fastest time for the 100 metres butterfly by a Briton this year, winning the final in 56.19sec at the Monk three-day meeting at Leeds.

To give further encouragement to the selectors, Jameson 10 minutes later won the 50m freestyle in another fast time of 24.34sec. These two achievements along with earlier successes in the 100m freestyle and 50m butterfly secured for him the men's champion of champions award.

Shooting star

Malcolm Cooper won two gold medals at the World Cup shooting tournament at Munich at the weekend setting a new world finals record in the three position event.

Cram mystery

Sieve Cram, the dual world record holder failed to turn up for yesterday's 10-kilometre road race at Chester-le-Street. Race organizers were mystified by his non-appearance.

Racing role

Jayne Torvill, the world ice dance star yesterday watched her partner Christopher Dean take part in a 15-lap formula Ford motor race at Mallory Park, Leicestershire, but he finished down the field.

Hendrie signs

John Hendrie, Bradford City's highly-rated forward, yesterday ended speculation about his future by signing a new one-year contract with the second division club.

Cowley quest

Annette Cowley, of South Africa, is confident of competing in the Great Britain swimming team at the European championships, according to an official at her club, Wigan Wasps. Keith Bewley, the chief coach, believes she has fulfilled the requirement to live in Britain for 12 months and therefore all the eligibility criteria.

Olympic aim

Ingemar Stenmark, the Swedish skiing champion, may be eligible to compete in the 1988 Olympic Games in Calgary. Stenmark, who won two gold medals in the Games in Lake Placid, in 1980, was cleared to put his name forward after the International Skiing Federation (FIS) meeting in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, at the weekend.

Italian wins

Moreno Argentin, of Italy, the world champion, clinched his second stage victory yesterday when he won the 215-km fourth leg of the Giro d'Italia cycle race.

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